Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).
Description

Related Application Information

Field

[0001] The present invention relates generally to topical antiviral compositions for use in a method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection. The invention is strictly limited to the content of the appended claims.

Background

[0002] Viruses cause a number of diseases that can be treated topically. For example, warts can be caused by human papillomavirus and can be treated topically. However, viruses can be difficult to treat since they invade host cells and replicate. In addition, new viral strains have emerged, including antiviral resistant strains. See e.g. WO 2011/085484 A1 or WO 03/095398 A2 or WO 99/44622 A1 as representative prior art.

Summary

[0003] It is noted that aspects described with respect to one embodiment may be incorporated in different embodiments although not specifically described relative thereto.

[0004] The invention is defined as a topical composition for use in a method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection in a subject in need thereof, said method comprising: administering the topical composition to the skin of a subject, wherein the topical composition comprises a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient that releases nitric oxide to the skin of the subject, and wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 7 pmol of NO/mg of the composition for at least 1 hour after administration, as measured by real time in vitro release testing, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject, wherein the nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient comprises a NO-releasing co-condensed silica particle having a diazeniumdiolate functional group.

[0005] In some embodiments, the method includes administering a topical composition to the skin of a subject, wherein the topical composition comprises a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient in an amount of about 0.5% to about 20% by weight of the composition, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject.

[0006] In some embodiments, the method includes administering a topical composition to the skin of a subject, wherein the topical composition comprises a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient that releases nitric oxide to the skin of the subject, and wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 7 pmol of NO/mg of the composition for at least 1 hour after administration, as measured by real time in vitro release testing, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject.

[0007] In some embodiments, the method includes administering a topical composition to the skin of a subject, wherein the topical composition comprises a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient that releases nitric oxide to the skin of the subject, and wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 104 pmol of NO/cm² over a time period of at least 1 hour after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time in vitro release testing, thereby treating and/or preventing a viral infection in the subject.

[0008] The foregoing and other aspects of the present invention will now be described in more detail with respect to other embodiments described herein.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0009]

Fig. 1 shows the outline of experimental infections on a rabbit.

Fig. 2 shows a graph of the mean + SEM of geometric mean diameter (GMD) measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group A. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 μg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 μg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with placebo gel (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (+ SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

Fig. 3 shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group B. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 μg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 μg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with 1% Nitricil™ NVN1 (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (+ SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.
**Fig. 4** shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group C. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with 1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4 (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 5** shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group D. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 6** shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group E. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with placebo (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 7** shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group F. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with placebo ointment (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 8** shows a graph of mean ± SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group G. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with placebo (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 9** shows a graph of mean + SEM of GMD measurements of CRPV-induced rabbit papillomas from rabbits in Group H. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with 0.3% cidofovir in cremophor (50%) (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 10** shows a graph of mean + SEM rabbit weight (kg) for rabbits in Groups A-H. Weights are plotted together with SEM error bars against time after infection with CRPV.

**Fig. 11** shows a graph of the cumulative nitric oxide (NO) release over time for the formulations used in Groups B, D, and G.

**Fig. 12** shows a graph of the real time NO release over time for the formulations used in Groups B and D.

**Fig. 13** shows a graph of the cumulative NO release over time for the formulations used in Groups C, E, and G.

**Fig. 14** shows a graph of the real time NO release over time for the formulations used in Groups C and E.

**Fig. 15** shows a graph of the cumulative NO release over time for the formulations used in Groups B, C, D, E, and G.

**Fig. 16A** shows a graph of the real time NO release in pmol/mg for the formulations used in Groups B, D, E and G with rectangles representing 1 hour, 2 hour, and 4 hour time periods with ranges of NO release according to some embodiments of the present invention.

**Fig. 16B** is an enlarged version of the first 1.5 hours of **Fig. 16A** with a rectangle representing the 1 hour time period with ranges of NO release according to some embodiments of the present invention.

**Fig. 17** shows a graph of the real time NO release in pmol/cm² for the formulations used in Groups D and E with rectangles representing 1 hour, 2 hour, and 4 hour time periods with ranges of NO release per cm² according to some embodiments of the present invention.

**Fig. 18** shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group A. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with the placebo (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 19** shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group B. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with the 2% Nitricil™ NVN1 formulation (●, ○) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 20** shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group C. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

**Fig. 21** shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group D. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 µg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 µg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (○, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.
The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

The terminology used in the description of the invention herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used in the description of the invention and the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the present application and relevant art and should not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein. The terminology used in the description of the invention herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. All publications, patent applications, patents and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of a conflict in terminology, the present specification is controlling.

Also as used herein, "and/or" refers to and encompasses any and all possible combinations of one or more of the associated listed items, as well as the lack of combinations when interpreted in the alternative ("or").

Unless the context indicates otherwise, it is specifically intended that the various features of the invention described herein can be used in any combination. Moreover, the present invention also contemplates that in some embodiments of the invention, any feature or combination of features set forth herein can be excluded or omitted. To illustrate, if the specification states that a complex comprises components A, B and C, it is specifically intended that any of A, B or C, or a combination thereof, can be omitted and disclaimed.

As used herein, the transitional phrase "consisting essentially of" (and grammatical variants) is to be interpreted as encompassing the recited materials or steps "and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s)" of the claimed invention. See, In re Herz, 537 F.2d 549, 551-52, 190 U.S.P.Q. 461, 463 (CCPA 1976) (emphasis in the original); see also MPEP § 2111.03. Thus, the term "consisting essentially of" as used herein should not be interpreted as equivalent to "comprising."

The term "about," as used herein when referring to a measurable value, such as an amount or concentration and the like, is meant to refer to variations of up to ± 20% of the specified value, such as, but not limited to, ± 10%, ± 5%, ± 1%, ± 0.5%, or even ± 0.1% of the specified value, as well as the specified value. For example, "about X" where X is the measurable value, is meant to include X as well as variations of ± 20%, ± 10%, ± 5%, ± 1%, ± 0.5%, or even ± 0.1% of X. A range provided herein for a measurable value may include any other range and/or individual value therein.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, provided herein are methods of treating and/or preventing a viral infection. A method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection may comprise administering a topical antiviral composition (i.e., a composition of the present invention) to the skin of a subject, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject. In some embodiments, the topical antiviral composition may be administered and/or applied to virally infected skin of the subject. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may suppress

Fig. 21 shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group D. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 μg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with the 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 formulation (●, ▼) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

Fig. 22 shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group E. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 μg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 μg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (▲, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with the 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 formulation (●, ▼) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

Fig. 23 shows a graph of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulation used in Group F. Papillomas were induced at 2 sites with 5 μg of wt-CRPV plasmid stock (●, ▼), and at 2 sites with 5 μg mE8-CRPV plasmid stock (▲, △). Left sites (L1 and L2) were treated topically with the imiquimod control (●, ▼) and right sites (R1 and R2) were untreated (▼, △). Each symbol represents the mean (± SEM) of GMDs of the weekly measurements.

Detailed Description

[0010] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

[0011] The terminology used in the description of the invention herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used in the description of the invention and the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

[0012] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the present application and relevant art and should not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein. The terminology used in the description of the invention herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. All publications, patent applications, patents and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of a conflict in terminology, the present specification is controlling.

[0013] Also as used herein, "and/or" refers to and encompasses any and all possible combinations of one or more of the associated listed items, as well as the lack of combinations when interpreted in the alternative ("or").

[0014] Unless the context indicates otherwise, it is specifically intended that the various features of the invention described herein can be used in any combination. Moreover, the present invention also contemplates that in some embodiments of the invention, any feature or combination of features set forth herein can be excluded or omitted. To illustrate, if the specification states that a complex comprises components A, B and C, it is specifically intended that any of A, B or C, or a combination thereof, can be omitted and disclaimed.

[0015] As used herein, the transitional phrase "consisting essentially of" (and grammatical variants) is to be interpreted as encompassing the recited materials or steps "and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s)" of the claimed invention. See, In re Herz, 537 F.2d 549, 551-52, 190 U.S.P.Q. 461, 463 (CCPA 1976) (emphasis in the original); see also MPEP § 2111.03. Thus, the term "consisting essentially of" as used herein should not be interpreted as equivalent to "comprising."

[0016] The term "about," as used herein when referring to a measurable value, such as an amount or concentration and the like, is meant to refer to variations of up to ± 20% of the specified value, such as, but not limited to, ± 10%, ± 5%, ± 1%, ± 0.5%, or even ± 0.1% of the specified value, as well as the specified value. For example, "about X" where X is the measurable value, is meant to include X as well as variations of ± 20%, ± 10%, ± 5%, ± 1%, ± 0.5%, or even ± 0.1% of X. A range provided herein for a measurable value may include any other range and/or individual value therein.

[0017] According to some embodiments of the present invention, provided herein are methods of treating and/or preventing a viral infection. A method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection may comprise administering a topical antiviral composition (i.e., a composition of the present invention) to the skin of a subject, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject. In some embodiments, the topical antiviral composition may be administered and/or applied to virally infected skin of the subject. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may suppress
Exemplary viral infections include, but are not limited to, a viral infection caused by cytomegalovirus (CMV), epstein-barr virus, varicella zoster virus (VZV), vaccinia virus, cowpox virus, monkeypox virus, herpes simplex virus (HSV 1+2), herpes zoster, human herpes virus 6 (HHV-6), human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8), papillomavirus, molluscum contagiosum, orf, variola, and/or coxsackie virus. In some embodiments, the viral infection may be caused by a papillomavirus, such as a human papillomavirus. The human papillomavirus (HPV) may be HPV type 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, and/or 59. In some embodiments, the viral infection may be caused by a herpes simplex virus, such as herpes simplex type 1 and/or herpes simplex type 2. In some embodiments, the viral infection may infect the skin, including mucosa, of the subject. In certain embodiments, the virus may be a human virus.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, provided herein are methods of treating and/or preventing virus-related cutaneous conditions. A method of treating and/or preventing a virus-related cutaneous condition may comprise administering a topical antiviral composition (i.e., a composition of the present invention) to the skin of a subject, thereby treating and/or preventing the virus-related cutaneous condition in the subject. Virus-related cutaneous conditions that may be treated and/or prevented include, but are not limited to, cutaneous conditions associated with bowenoid papulosis, buffalopox, butcher's wart, condylomata acuminate, cowpox, cytomegalovirus, disseminated herpes zoster, eczema herpeticum (Kaposi's varicelliform eruption), eczema vaccinatum, epidermodysplasia verruciformis, erythema infectiosum (fifth disease, slapped cheek disease), farmyard pox, generalized vaccinia, genital herpes (herpes genitalis, herpes genitalis, herpes genitalis, herpes genitalis), Buschke-Löwenstein tumor, hand-foot-and-mouth disease (Coxsackie), Heck's disease (focal epithelial hyperplasia), herpangina, herpes gladiatorum (scrum pox), herpes simplex, herpetic keratoconjunctivitis, herpetic sycosis, herpetic whitlow, human monkeypox, human T-lymphotropic virus 1 infection, human tanapox, intrauterine herpes simplex, Kaposi sarcoma, Lipschütz ulcer (ulcus vulvae acutum), Milker's nodule, molluscum contagiosum, neonatal herpes simplex, ophthalmic zoster, orf (contagious pustular dermatosis, ecthyma contagiosum, infectious labial dermatitis, sheep pox), oral florid papillomatosis, oral hairy leukoplakia (EBV), orolabial herpes (herpes labialis), progressive vaccinia (vaccinia gangrenosum, vaccinia necrosum), pseudocowpox, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (laryngeal papillomatosis), sealpox, varicella (chickenpox), variola major (smallpox), verruca plana (flat warts), verruca plantaris (plantar wart), verruca vulgaris (wart), verrucae palmares et plantares, and/or zoster (herpes zoster, shingles).

"Treat," "treating" or "treatment of" (and grammatical variations thereof) as used herein refer to any type of treatment that imparts a benefit to a subject and may mean that the severity of the subject's condition is reduced, at least partially improved or ameliorated and/or that some alleviation, mitigation or decrease in at least one clinical symptom associated with a viral infection is achieved and/or there is a delay in the progression of the viral infection and/or condition. In some embodiments, the severity of a viral infection (e.g., a viral infection caused by human papillomavirus) may be reduced in a subject compared to the severity of the viral infection in the absence of a method of the present invention. In certain embodiments, a method of the present invention treats a viral infection in a subject, such as a viral infection that has affected the skin of the subject. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may treat a viral infection by eliminating and/or reducing the size and/or appearance of at least one clinical symptom associated with the viral infection (e.g., a benign lesion). In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may treat a viral infection by eliminating at least one clinical symptom associated with the viral infection (e.g., a benign lesion) for a given period of time (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 day(s), or 1, 2, 3, 4, or more weeks, etc.).

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention is administered in a treatment effective amount. A "treatment effective" amount as used herein is an amount that is sufficient to treat (as defined herein) a subject. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the therapeutic effects need not be complete or curative, as long as some benefit is provided to the subject. In some embodiments, a treatment effective amount of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may be administered and may include administering a treatment effective amount of a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient. In some embodiments, a treatment effective amount of nitric oxide may be administered and/or applied in a method of the present invention. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention is carried out in a manner such that the administration of a topical antiviral composition comprising a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient does not produce systemic effects from the administration of nitric oxide, such as, for example, in a treatment effective amount.

The terms "prevent," "preventing" and "prevention" (and grammatical variations thereof) refer to avoidance, reduction and/or delay of the onset of a viral infection and/or a clinical symptom associated therewith in a subject and/or a reduction in the severity of the onset of the viral infection and/or clinical symptom relative to what would occur in the absence of a method of the present invention. The prevention can be complete, e.g., the total absence of the viral infection and/or clinical symptom. The prevention can also be partial, such that the occurrence of the viral infection and/or clinical symptom in the subject and/or the severity of onset is less than what would occur in the absence of a method of the present invention. In certain embodiments, a method of the present invention prevents a viral infection in a subject, such as a viral infection that can affect the skin of the subject.

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention is administered in a prevention effective amount. A "prevention effective" amount as used herein is an amount that is sufficient to prevent (as defined
The topical antiviral composition may be topically applied to a subject using any method known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, the composition may be topically applied to the subject at least 1, 2, 3, or more times per day. In some embodiments, the composition may be topically applied to the subject at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or more times per week and/or month. In certain embodiments, the composition may be topically applied to the subject once daily, twice daily, every other day, every third day, once per week, or twice per week. In some embodiments, the composition may be applied at least once daily for an extended period of time (e.g., a week, month, 2 months, etc.) and/or until the viral infection and/or clinical symptom associated therewith has been treated and/or prevented. In some embodiments, the composition may be applied on an as needed basis.

The present invention finds use in both veterinary and medical applications. Suitable subjects of the present invention include, but are not limited to avians and mammals. The term "avian" as used herein includes, but is not limited to, chickens, ducks, geese, quail, turkeys, pheasants, parrots, parakeets, macaws, cockatiels, canaries, and finches. The term "mammal" as used herein includes, but is not limited to, primates (e.g., simians and humans), non-human primates (e.g., monkeys, baboons, chimpanzees, gorillas), bovines, ovines, caprines, ungulates, porcines, equines, felines, canines, lagomorphs, pinnipeds, rodents (e.g., rats, hamsters, and mice), etc. In some embodiments of the present invention, the subject is a mammal and in certain embodiments the subject is a human. Human subjects include both males and females and subjects of all ages including fetal, neonatal, infant, juvenile, adolescent, adult, and geriatric subjects.

The methods of the present invention may also be carried out on animal subjects, particularly mammalian subjects such as mice, rats, dogs, cats, livestock and horses for veterinary purposes, and/or for drug screening and drug development purposes.

In some embodiments, the subject is "in need of" or "in need thereof" a method of the present invention, for example, the subject is in an at-risk population (e.g., the subject may be at-risk for or more susceptible to a viral infection), the subject has findings typically associated with a viral infection, and/or the subject is suspected to be or to have been exposed to a virus. In some embodiments, a subject in need thereof has a viral infection and/or a clinical sign or symptom associated therewith that may be treated with a method of the present invention. The present invention may be particularly suitable for children, adolescents, adults, and/or geriatric subjects.

A topical antiviral composition of the present invention may be administered and/or applied topically to any portion of a subject's skin, including mucosa. For example, the composition may be topically administered to a subject's hand, finger, foot, toe, arm, leg, trunk, anus, genitals, face, a mucous membrane (including a body cavity), nail, etc. In some embodiments, an antiviral composition of the present invention may be topically administered to at least a portion of a subject's hand, finger, foot, and/or toe. In some embodiments, an antiviral composition of the present invention may be topically administered to at least a portion of a subject's anus, genitals, and/or a mucous membrane (e.g., urethra, cervix, and/or vagina). In some embodiments, an antiviral composition of the present invention may be topically administered to at least a portion of a subject's face, lips, and/or a mucous membrane (e.g., nostrils, mouth, tongue, and/or pharynx).

In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the appearance and/or size of a benign lesion. Exemplary benign lesions include, but are not limited to, a wart (e.g., common warts (verruca vulgaris), flat warts, plantar warts, subungual and/or periungual warts, anal/genital warts, etc.), oral and/or laryngeal papilloma, anogenital mucosal condylomata, focal epithelial hyperplasic, oral florid papillomatosis, condyloma acuminate, papillomata, molluscus contagiosum, herpetic lesions, orf, and/or cowpox. In some embodiments, the benign lesion may be an external genital wart and/or anal wart (e.g., a perianal wart). In some embodiments, the benign lesion may be a nongenital wart. In some embodiments, the benign lesion may be induced and/or caused by a papillomavirus, such as a human papillomavirus.

A method of the present invention may reduce the appearance and/or size of a benign lesion by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or 100% compared to the appearance and/or size of a benign lesion prior to administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The appearance of the benign lesion may be evaluated visually, such as, but not limited to, by the subject and/or a physician. The size of the benign lesion may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the appearance and/or size of a wart.
In certain embodiments, the subject may see a reduction in the size and/or appearance of a benign lesion within 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or more day(s) and/or week(s). In some embodiments, the method may reduce the size and/or appearance of a benign lesion in the subject with 12 weeks or less, in some embodiments, within 8 weeks or less, and in further embodiments, within 4 weeks or less.

A method of the present invention may reduce the number of benign lesions by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or 100% compared to the number of benign lesions prior to administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The number of benign lesions may be evaluated visually, such as, but not limited to, by the subject and/or a physician. The number of benign lesions may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the number of warts.

A method of the present invention may decrease the rate of recurrence of a benign lesion in a subject by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or 100% compared to the rate of recurrence of the same type of benign lesion in the absence of administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The rate of recurrence may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art. For example, after a treatment and/or removal of a benign lesion, the number of benign lesions may be visually determined after a given period of time to determine the rate of recurrence. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may decrease the rate of recurrence of warts in a subject.

The method may comprise topically administering and/or applying a topical antiviral composition to virally infected skin, including mucosa, of the subject that comprises a benign lesion. In some embodiments, the virally infected skin comprises a lesion and the method may further comprise debriding the lesion prior to administering the topical composition to the skin of the subject. In other embodiments, the virally infected skin comprises a lesion and the method may not comprise debriding the lesion prior to administering the topical composition to the skin of the subject. In some embodiments, the lesion may comprise a wart.

In certain embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the appearance and/or size of a premalignant lesion and/or a malignant lesion, such as, for example, a tumor. The premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion may be caused by and/or induced by a viral infection. In some embodiments, a premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion may be a premalignant and/or malignant cutaneous lesion. In some embodiments, the premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion may be due to and/or caused by cancer of the cervix, penis, anus, and/or oral cavity. In some embodiments, the premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion may be induced and/or caused by a papillomavirus, such as a human papillomavirus. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the appearance and/or size of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

A method of the present invention may reduce the appearance and/or size of a premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or more compared to the appearance and/or size of a premalignant lesion and/or a malignant lesion prior to administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The appearance of the premalignant lesion and/or a malignant lesion may be evaluated visually, such as, but not limited to, by the subject and/or a physician. The size of the premalignant lesion and/or a malignant lesion may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art.

A method of the present invention may reduce the number of premalignant lesions and/or malignant lesions by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or 100% compared to the number of premalignant lesions and/or malignant lesions prior to administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The number of premalignant lesions and/or malignant lesions may be evaluated visually, such as, but not limited to, by the subject and/or a physician. The number of premalignant lesions and/or malignant lesions may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art.

A method of the present invention may decrease the rate of recurrence of a premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion in a subject by at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97% or 100% compared to the rate of recurrence of the same type of premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion in the absence of administering of a topical antiviral composition of the present invention. The rate of recurrence may be determined using methods known to those of skill in the art. For example, after a treatment and/or removal of a premalignant lesion and/or malignant lesion, the number of premalignant and/or malignant lesions may be visually determined after a given period of time to determine the rate of recurrence. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may prevent and/or reduce the number of warts.

In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may administer nitric oxide to the basal layer of a subject’s epithelium. A method of the present invention may administer a treatment effective and/or a prevention effective amount of nitric oxide to the basal layer of a subject’s epithelium. In some embodiments, nitric oxide may be administered to the basement membrane of a subject’s epithelium. The upper epithelial layers of a subject’s skin may not need to be debrided, exfoliated, and/or removed in order for the method to administer nitric oxide to the basal layer and/or basement membrane.
In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may administer nitric oxide in an amount sufficient to induce apoptosis or other cellular damage in virally infected cells. In some embodiments, a method of the present invention may administer nitric oxide in an amount sufficient to inhibit and/or prevent viral replication.

[0041] Disclosed is a topical antiviral composition comprising a NO-releasing co-condensed silica particle having a diazeniumdiolate functional group. The topical antiviral composition may not comprise acidified nitrite. "Acidified nitrite", as used herein, refers to a nitric oxide releasing composition where the primary mechanism of nitric oxide release is when a nitrite is reduced, in the presence of an acid, to dinitrogen trioxide, which can dissociate into nitric oxide and nitrous oxide. In the method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection in a subject in need thereof, the method may administer nitric oxide to the skin of a subject without staining the skin of the subject. For example, the method may administer nitric oxide to the skin of a subject without staining the subject’s skin yellow, brown, and/or black.

[0042] "Nitric oxide releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient" and "NO-releasing API," as used herein, refer to a compound or other composition that provides nitric oxide to the skin of a subject, but is not gaseous nitric oxide. The NO-releasing API includes a nitric oxide-releasing compound, hereinafter referred to as a "NO-releasing compound." An NO-releasing compound includes at least one NO donor, which is a functional group that may release nitric oxide under certain conditions.

[0043] The NO-releasing compound includes a diazeniumdiolate functional group as an NO donor. The diazeniumdiolate functional group may produce nitric oxide under certain conditions, such as upon exposure to water. As another example, in some embodiments, the NO-releasing compound includes a nitrosothiol functional group as the NO donor. The NO donor may produce nitric oxide under certain conditions, such as upon exposure to light. Examples of other NO donor groups include nitrosamine, hydroxyl nitrosamine, hydroxyl amine and hydroxyurea. Any suitable combination of NO donors and/or NO-releasing compounds may also be used in a second composition as described herein. Additionally, the NO donor may be incorporated into or onto the small molecule or macromolecule through covalent and/or non-covalent interactions.

[0044] An NO-releasing macromolecule may be in the form of an NO-releasing particle, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 8,282,967, U.S. Patent No. 8,962,029 or U.S. Patent No. 8,956,658. Other non-limiting examples of NO-releasing compounds include NO-releasing zeolites as described in United States Patent Application Nos. 2006/0269620 or 2010/0331968; NO-releasing metal organic frameworks (MOFs) as described in United States Patent Application Publication Nos. 2010/0239512 or 2011/0052650; NO-releasing multi-donor compounds as described in International Application No. PCT/US2012/052350 entitled “Tunable Nitric Oxide-Releasing Macromolecules Having Multiple Nitric Oxide Donor Structures”; NO-releasing dendrimers or metal structures as described in U.S. Publication No. 2009/0214618; nitric oxide releasing coatings as described in U.S. Publication No. 2011/0086234; and compounds as described in U.S. Publication No. 2010/0098733. Additionally, NO-releasing macromolecules may be fabricated as described in International Application No. PCT/US2012/022048 entitled "Temperature Controlled Sol-Gel Co-Conden- sation" filed January 20, 2012.

[0045] The nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient may include NO-loaded precipitated silicas. The NO-loaded precipitated silicas may be formed from nitric oxide donor modified silane monomers into a co-condensed siloxane network. In one embodiment of the present invention, the nitric oxide donor may be an N-diazeniumdiolate.

[0046] The nitric oxide donor may be formed from an aminoalkoxysilane by a pre-charging method, and the co-condensed siloxane network may be synthesized from the condensation of a silane mixture that includes an alkoxysilane and the aminoalkoxysilane to form a nitric oxide donor modified co-condensed siloxane network. As used herein, the "pre-charging method" means that aminoalkoxysilane is "pretreated" or "precharged" with nitric oxide prior to the co-condensation with alkoxysilane. In some embodiments, the precharging nitric oxide may be accomplished by chemical methods. In another embodiment, the "pre-charging" method may be used to create co-condensed siloxane networks and materials more densely functionalized with NO-donors. In some embodiments of the present invention, the nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient may comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of a co-condensed silica network synthesized from the condensation of a silane mixture comprising an alkoxysilane and at least one aminoalkoxysilane having an amine substituted by a diazeniumdiolate (e.g., a N-diazeniumdiolate).

[0047] The co-condensed siloxane network may be silica particles with a uniform size, a collection of silica particles with a variety of size, amorphous silica, a fumed silica, a nanocrystalline silica, ceramic silica, colloidal silica, a silica coating, a silica film, organically modified silica, mesoporous silica, silica gel, bioactive glass, or any suitable form or state of silica.

[0048] In some embodiments, the alkoxysilane is a tetraalkoxysilane having the formula Si(OR)4, wherein R is an alkyl group. The R groups may be the same or different. In some embodiments the tetraalkoxysilane is selected as trimethyl orthosilicate (TMOS) or tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS). In some embodiments, the aminoalkoxysilane has the formula: R"-(NH-R')n-Si(OR)3, wherein R is alkyl, R' is alkylene, branched alkylene, or aralkylene, n is 1 or 2, and R" is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, and alkylamine. In some embodiments, the aminoalkoxysilane may be selected from N-(6-aminohexyl)aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (AHAP3); N-(2-aminoethyl)-3 - aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (AEAP3); (3-trimethoxysilylpropyl)di- ethylenetri-
amine (DET3); (aminooethylaminomethyl)phenethyltrimethoxysilane (AEMP3); [3-(methylamino)propyl]trimethoxysilane (MAP3); N-butylamino-propyltrimethoxysilane (n-BAP3); t-butylamino-propyltrimethoxysilane (t-BAP3); N-ethylaminoisobutyltrimethoxysilane (EAI3); N-phenylamino-propyltrimethoxysilane (PAP3); and N-cyclohexylaminopropyltrimethoxysilane (chAP3).

[0050] In some embodiments, the aminoalkoxysilane has the formula: NH[R-Si(O)3]2, wherein R is alkyl and R' is alkylene. In some embodiments, the aminoalkoxysilane may be selected from bis[3-triethoxysilyl]propylamine, bis-[3-(triethoxysilyl)propylamine and bis-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl] ethylenediamine.

[0051] In some embodiments, as described herein above, the aminoalkoxysilane is precharged for NO-release and the amino group is substituted by a diazeniumdiolate. Therefore, in some embodiments, the aminoalkoxysilane has the formula: R-N-(NONO-X+)-R-Si(OR)3, wherein R is alkyl, R' is alkylene or aralkylene, R* is alkyl or alkylamine, and X+ is a cation selected from the group consisting of Na+, K+ and Li+.

[0052] The composition of the siloxane network, (e.g., amount or the chemical composition of the aminoalkoxysilane) and the nitric oxide charging conditions (e.g., the solvent and base) may be varied to optimize the amount and duration of nitric oxide release. Thus, in some embodiments, the composition of the silica particles may be modified to regulate the half-life of NO release from silica particles.

[0053] In another embodiment, the amino group of aminoalkoxysilane is substituted with a diazeniumdiolate, and the aminoalkoxysilane having a formula of R'-N-(NONO-X+)-R-Si(OR)3, wherein R is alkyl, R' is alkylene or aralkylene, R* is alkyl or alkylamine, and X+ is a cation selected from the group consisting of Na+ and K+.

[0054] In certain embodiments, the NO-releasing API may comprise a co-condensed silica network comprising diazeniumdiolated aminoethylaminopropyl trimethoxysilane (AEAP3) and tetra methyl orthosilicate (TMOS) and/or a co-condensed silica network comprising diazeniumdiolated aminoethylaminopropyl trimethoxysilane (AEAP3) and tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS). In some embodiments, the NO-releasing API may comprise a co-condensed silica network comprising diazeniumdiolated methylvaminopropyl trimethoxysilane (MAP3) and tetra methyl orthosilicate (TMOS) and/or a co-condensed silica network comprising diazeniumdiolated methylvaminopropyl trimethoxysilane (MAP3) and tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS).

[0055] In some embodiments of the invention, the particle size of a NO-releasing API may be in a range of about 20 nm to about 20 μm or any range therein, such as, but not limited to, about 100 nm to about 20 μm or about 1 μm to about 20 μm. The particle size may be tailored to minimize or prevent toxicity and/or penetration through the epidermis (or compromised dermis) and into the blood vessels. In particular embodiments, the particle size is distributed around a mean particle size of less than 20 μm, or any range therein, and the size may allow the particle to enter a follicle. In some embodiments, a NO-releasing API may have a particle size that is distributed around a mean particle size of about 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 μm. In further embodiments, a NO-releasing API may have a particle size that is distributed around a mean particle size of less than 10 μm, or any range therein, such as, but not limited to about 2 μm or about 10 μm or about 4 μm to about 8 μm. In other embodiments, the particle size may be distributed around a mean particle size of greater than 20 μm, or any range therein, and the size may prevent the particle from entering the follicle. In still further embodiments, a mixture of particles with mean particle sizes distributed around two or more mean particle sizes may be provided. A NO-releasing API may be micronized (e.g., ball and/or jet milled). Methods for providing a desired particle size and/or micronization include, but are not limited to, those described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2013/0310533.

[0056] In some embodiments, the NO-releasing API may be present in a topical antiviral composition in an amount of about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of the composition. For example, in some embodiments, a NO-releasing API may be present in a composition of the present invention in an amount of about 0.5% to about 20%, about 0.5% to about 5%, about 1% to about 20%, about 1% to about 10%, about 1% to about 8%, about 1% to about 20%, about 5% to about 15%, or about 2% to about 6% by weight of the composition. In certain embodiments, a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient may be present in a composition of the present invention in an amount of about 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, or 25% by weight of the composition.

[0057] A composition of the present invention may comprise a NO-releasing API and may store and/or release nitric oxide in an amount of about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of the composition, such as, but not limited to, about 0.15% to about 2%, about 0.15% to about 1%, about 0.3% to about 1.2%, about 0.15% to about 6%, about 1% to about 10%, about 3% to about 6%, or about 1% to about 5% by weight of the composition. In certain embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical and may store and/or release nitric oxide in an amount of about 0.15%, 0.3%, 0.6%, 0.9%, 1%, 1.25%, 1.5%, 1.75%, 2%, 2.25%, 2.5%, 2.75%, 3%, 3.25%, 3.5%, 3.75%, 4%, 4.25%, 4.5%, 4.75%, 5%, 5.25%, 5.5%, 5.75%, 6%, 6.25%, 6.5%, 6.75%, 7%, 7.25%, 7.5%, 7.75%, 8%, 8.25%, 8.5%, 8.75%, 9%, 9.25%, 9.5%, 9.75%, or 10% by weight of the composition. The amount of nitric oxide released may be determined using real time in vitro release testing. In some embodiments, nitric oxide release may be determined using a chemiluminescent nitric oxide analyzer.

[0058] A composition of the present invention may provide and/or allow for an extended period of time of NO release.
In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may provide and/or allow for a continuous release of NO for about 1 hour or more, such as, but not limited to, about 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or more hours after administration of the topical composition to a subject. In some embodiments, the composition may provide for a continuous release of NO for at least about 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 hours after administration of the topical composition to a subject.

[0059] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide a release rate of about 1 to about 5,000 pmol of NO/mg/s of the composition at a defined time period after administration of the composition to a subject. All releases of nitric oxide described herein, including those described with regard to a time period after administration to a subject, are referenced with respect to real time in vitro release testing. The in vitro release of nitric oxide (i.e., the nitric oxide release when the topical antiviral composition of the present invention is applied to a subject) may vary with the subject to which the topical antiviral composition is applied. In some embodiments, the in vitro release of nitric oxide may vary depending on the particular embodiment of topical antiviral composition. However, it is believed that differences in the in vitro release of topical antiviral compositions according to the present invention will be reflected in the release of nitric oxide when the topical composition is applied to a subject. Accordingly, for clarity, unless specifically stated that the nitric oxide release is when applied to a subject, references to nitric oxide release with regard to embodiments of the topical antiviral compositions of the present invention will be with reference to the in vitro release of the composition. Time point zero or the initial time point of the in vitro release testing may be correlated to the time of administration to a subject with all subsequent real-time points corresponding to a certain time after administration.

[0060] In some embodiments, the composition may release about 1 to about 10, about 1 to about 100, about 100 to about 1000, about 1000 to about 4,000, or about 2,500 to about 5,000 pmol of NO/mg of the composition at 1 hour, 45, 30, 15, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 minute(s) as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, the composition may release, on average, about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, or more pmol of NO/mg of the composition at 24, 20, 15, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 hours as measured by in vitro release.

[0061] In some embodiments, the NO release values provided herein may include the amount of variation typically associated with the manufacture of the NO-releasing API. For example, variation in the NO release may be seen between samples in the same lot and/or different lots. In some embodiments, variation in the NO release between samples in the same lot and/or different lots may be in a range of ± about 0% to about 15% and this variation may be included in the NO release values described herein. In some embodiments, variation in the NO release between samples in the same lot and/or different lots may be in a range of ± about 10% to about 15% and this variation may be included in the NO release values described herein.

[0062] In some embodiments, the composition may release about 1 to about 10, about 1 to about 100, about 100 to about 1000, about 1000 to about 4,000, or about 2,500 to about 5,000 pmol of NO/mg of the composition at 0.5, 1, hour, 45, 30, 15, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 minute(s) after administration of the composition to a subject. In some embodiments, the composition may release, on average, about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, or more pmol of NO/mg of the composition at 24, 20, 15, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 hours after administration of the composition to a subject.

[0063] A topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide for a continuous release of NO for at least about 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more hours as measured by in vitro release, and the composition may have a release of NO during the continuous release that, on average, is in a range of about 1 to about 500 pmol of NO/mg of the composition, such as, but not limited to, about 10 to about 50, about 50 to about 200, about 100 to about 500, about 300 to about 500, about 1 to about 10, or about 1 to about 3 pmol of NO/mg of the composition.

[0064] A topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide for a continuous release of NO for at least about 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more hours after administration of the composition to a subject, and the composition may have a release of NO during the continuous release that, on average, is in a range of about 1 to about 500 pmol of NO/mg of the composition, such as, but not limited to, about 10 to about 50, about 50 to about 200, about 100 to about 500, about 300 to about 500, about 1 to about 10, or about 1 to about 3 pmol of NO/mg of the composition.

[0065] In some embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention maintains a real time concentration of NO of greater than 5 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 4 hours, a real time concentration of NO of greater than 6 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 2 hours, and/or a real time concentration of NO of greater than 7 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 1 hour as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may maintain a real time concentration of NO of at least about 5 pmol of NO/mg or more (e.g., 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 500, 1000, 2000 pmol of NO/mg of the composition or more) for a period of at least 1 hour or more (e.g., 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5 hours or more) as measured by in vitro release.

[0066] In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention maintains a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 5 pmol to about 4000 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 4 hours, a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 6 to about 4000 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 2 hours, and/or a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 7 to about 4000 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 1 hour as measured by in vitro release.

[0067] In some embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention maintains
a real time concentration of NO of greater than 74 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 4 hours, a real time concentration of NO of greater than 89 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 2 hours, and/or a real time concentration of NO of greater than 104 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 1 hour as measured by in vitro release. In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention maintains a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 74 pmol of NO/cm² to about 59,520 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 4 hours, a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 89 to about 59,520 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 2 hours, and/or a real time concentration of NO in a range of about 104 to 59,520 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 1 hour as measured by in vitro release.

[0068] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide for a cumulative release of NO of at least about 10 nmol of NO/mg of the composition at 24 hours or less (e.g., 24, 20, 15, 10, 5, 4, 2, or 1 hours) after administration of the composition to a subject. The topical antiviral composition may have a cumulative release of NO in a range of about 10 to about 50, about 10 to about 100, about 100 to about 1000, about 250 to about 750, about 500 to about 750, about 500 to about 1500, about 200 to about 1000, about 100 to about 500, or about 500 to about 1000 nmol of NO/mg of the composition at 24 hours or less after administration of the composition to a subject.

[0069] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO in a range of about 180 nmol of NO/mg to about 1000 nmol of NO/mg in 24 hours after administration of the composition to a subject. In some embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO of greater than 180 nmol of NO/mg in 24 hours after administration of the composition to a subject while maintaining a real time concentration of NO of greater than 5 pmol of NO/mg for a period of at least 4 hours as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO in a range of about 90 nmol of NO/mg to about 450 nmol of NO/mg in 4 hours after administration of the composition to a subject.

[0070] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention releases half of the NO released from the composition in about 9 minutes or longer based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, the topical antiviral composition may release half of the NO released from the composition in about 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, or 60 minutes, or 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 hours or more based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention releases half of the NO released from the composition in a range of about 9 minutes to about 8 hours based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release.

[0071] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration (Cmax) of NO released of greater than 160 pmol of NO/mg based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, the topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide a Cmax of NO released of about 175, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500 pmol of NO/mg or more based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration of NO released in a range of about 160 pmol of NO/mg to about 3500 pmol of NO/mg. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration of NO released of greater than 160 pmol of NO/mg and releases half of the NO released from the composition in about 9 minutes or longer based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release.

[0072] In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released of at least about 3000 pmol of NO/mg, releases at least about 900 nmol of NO/mg in 24 hours, and/or releases half of the NO release in about 9 minutes based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In particular embodiments, the topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released of at least about 13 pmol of NO/mg, releases at least about 300 nmol of NO/mg in 24 hours and/or releases half of the NO release in about 420 minutes based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In further embodiments, a topical antiviral composition has a real time concentration of NO of at least 5 pmol of NO/mg at 4 hours as measured by in vitro release. In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released in a range of about 12 pmol of NO/mg to about 3200 pmol of NO/mg, a real time concentration of NO of at least 5 pmol of NO/mg at 4 hours, releases NO in a range of about 300 nmol of NO/mg to about 1000 nmol of NO/mg in 24 hours, and/or releases half of the NO release in a range of about 9 minutes to about 420 minutes based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release.

[0073] In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may maintain a real time concentration of NO of at least about 70 pmol of NO/cm² or more (e.g., 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000 pmol of NO/cm² or more) for a period of at least 0.5 hours or more (e.g., 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5 hours or more) after administration of the composition to a subject, as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention
maintains a real time concentration of NO of greater than 70 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 4 hours as measured by in vitro release.

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may provide for a cumulative release of NO of at least about 4500 nmol of NO/cm² (e.g., 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 11000, 12000, 13000, 14000 nmol of NO/cm² or more) at 24 hours or less (e.g., 24, 20, 15, 10, 5, 4, 2, or 1 hours) after administration of the composition to a subject. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO in a range of about 4500 nmol of NO/cm² to about 14000 nmol of NO/cm² in 24 hours after administration of the composition to a subject. In some embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO of greater than 4500 nmol of NO/cm² in 24 hours after administration of the composition to a subject while maintaining a real time concentration of NO of greater than 70 pmol of NO/cm² for a period of at least 4 hours as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a cumulative release of NO in a range of about 1300 nmol of NO/cm² to about 14000 nmol of NO/cm² in 4 hours after administration of the composition to a subject.

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may have a real time concentration of NO of at least about 10 pmol of NO/cm² or more (e.g., 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 pmol of NO/cm² or more) at 0.5 hours or more (e.g., 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5 hours or more) after administration of the composition to a subject. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a real time concentration of NO of at least 100 pmol of NO/cm² at 0.5 hours, at least 50 pmol of NO/cm² at 1 hour, at least 40 pmol of NO/cm² at 2 hours, at least 25 pmol of NO/cm² at 3 hours, and/or at least 20 pmol of NO/cm² at 4 hours, each as measured by in vitro release. In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a real time concentration of NO of at least 130 pmol of NO/cm² at 0.5 hours, at least 115 pmol of NO/cm² at 1 hour, at least 90 pmol of NO/cm² at 2 hours, at least 90 pmol of NO/cm² at 3 hours, and/or at least 80 pmol of NO/cm² at 4 hours, each as measured by in vitro release.

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a real time concentration of NO of at least 800 pmol of NO/cm² at 0.5 hours, at least 500 pmol of NO/cm² at 1 hour, at least 200 pmol of NO/cm² at 2 hours, at least 100 pmol of NO/cm² at 3 hours, and/or at least 50 pmol of NO/cm² at 4 hours, each as measured by in vitro release.

In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration of NO released of greater than 2400 pmol of NO/cm². In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration of NO released in a range of about 2400 pmol of NO/cm² to about 47000 pmol of NO/cm². In some embodiments, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention provides a maximum concentration of NO released of greater than 2400 pmol of NO/cm² and releases half of the NO released from the composition in 10 minutes or longer based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release.

In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released of at least about 47000 pmol of NO/cm², releases at least about 13000 nmol of NO/cm² in 24 hours and/or releases half of the NO release in about 9 minutes measured by in vitro release. In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released of at least about 190 pmol of NO/cm², releases at least about 4600 nmol of NO/cm² in 24 hours and/or releases half of the NO in about 420 minutes based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release. In further embodiments, a topical antiviral composition has a real time concentration of NO of at least 70 pmol of NO/cm² at 4 hours as measured by in vitro release. In particular embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition provides a maximum concentration of NO released of at least about 190 pmol of NO/cm², releases at least about 4600 nmol of NO/cm² in 24 hours and/or releases half of the NO in about 420 minutes based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours measured by in vitro release.

The efficacy of the nitric oxide releasing product may be related, not only to the amount of nitric oxide released, but to the rate at which it is released. Accordingly, products with an average release rate over about 5 minutes and in some embodiments, 4.7 minutes, of 600 nmol NO/mg hour⁰.⁵ or greater, 900 nmol NO/mg hour⁰.⁵ or greater, 2500 nmol NO/mg hour⁰.⁵ or greater, 4000 nmol NO/mg hour⁰.⁵ or greater or 4500 nmol NO/mg hour⁰.⁵ or greater measured by in vitro release may be utilized according to certain embodiments of the present invention.

The pH of the composition of the present invention may be in a range of about 3 to about 11. In some embodiments, the pH of the composition may be in a range of about 3 to about 5, about 3.5 to about 4.5, about 5 to about 7, about 5.5 to about 6.5, about 6 to about 7, about 6 to about 7, about 7 to about 10, about 7 to about 9, about 7 to about 8, about 7.5 to about 8, or about 8 to about 9. In certain embodiments, the pH of the composition may be about 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11. The pH of the composition may be determined prior to administration to a subject and/or may be determined once applied to the skin of the subject. In some embodiments, where a composition of the present invention comprises two or more parts and/or phases, the pH may be determined upon combination and/or
mixing of the two or more parts and/or phases prior to and/or after administration to the skin of the subject. In certain embodiments, the pH of the composition is measured prior to administration to the skin of the subject, but after combining all parts and/or phases of the composition.

[0081] The pH may be measured using known methods. The pH of a composition of the present invention may be determined once a steady state pH is achieved prior to and/or after administration and/or after combination of a first part and second part of the composition. Alternatively or in addition, the pH of a composition of the present invention may be determined after a defined period of time, such as, but not limited to, after about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 minutes or more. In some embodiments, the pH of the composition of the present invention may be measured in vitro. Alternatively or in addition, the pH of a composition of the present invention may be measured after administration to a subject, such as, for example, a skin surface pH may be measured after administration of a composition of the present invention to the skin of a subject.

[0082] A composition of the present invention may comprise at least two parts. The at least two parts may be combined prior to, during, and/or after administration to a subject to form an antiviral composition of the present invention. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention comprises a first part comprising a first composition and a second part comprising a second composition.

[0083] In some embodiments, the first and second composition may be combined by mixing, stirring, blending, dispensing, milling, homogenizing, applying to same area or region, and the like. In some embodiments, the first and second composition may be mixed and/or blended prior to, during, and/or after administration to the skin of a subject. In some embodiments, the first composition and second composition may be combined by applying one or more layers of the second composition onto a subject and then applying one or more layers of the first composition onto a subject or vice versa to form a topical antiviral composition of the present invention.

[0084] The second composition may comprise a NO-releasing API. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise a first part comprising a first composition that may be in the form of a hydrogel. "Hydrogel," as used herein, refers to a hydrophilic gel comprising a gel matrix and water. In some embodiments, the first composition may comprise at least one polyhydric alcohol, at least one viscosity increasing agent, and water. In some embodiments, the first composition may comprise at least one polyhydric alcohol, at least one viscosity increasing agent, water, at least one additional solvent (i.e., at least one solvent in addition to water), a buffer and/or buffering agent, an emollient, and optionally a preservative.

[0085] Exemplary polyhydric alcohols that may be present in a first composition include, but are not limited to, glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, triethylene glycol, neopentyl glycols, butylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, arabitol, erythritol, HSH, isomalt, lactitol maltitol, mannitol, xylitol, threitol, ribitol, galactitol, fructose, iditol, inositol, volemitol, and any combination thereof. In some embodiments, the first composition comprises glycerol, such as, but not limited to, anhydrous glycerol.

[0086] A polyhydric alcohol may be present in a first composition in an amount of about 1% to about 30% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 1% to about 20%, about 1% to about 10%, about 5% to about 10%, or about 5% to about 15% by weight of the first composition. In certain embodiments, a polyhydric alcohol may be present in the first composition in an amount of about 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%, or 30% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein.

[0087] Exemplary viscosity increasing agents that may be present in a first composition include, but are not limited to, a carboxypolymethylene; a polyacrylic polymer such as polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylate polymer, a cross-linked polyacrylate polymer, a cross-linked polyacrylic acid, and mixtures thereof; a cellulose ether such as hydroxyalkyl cellulose polymers such as hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC), hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, and mixtures thereof; a methacrylate; a polyvinylpyrrolidone; cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone; polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer; polyvinylalcohol; polyethylene oxide; polyethylene glycol; polyvinylalcohol ether-maleic acid copolymer; a carboxy vinyl polymer; a polysaccharide; a gum such as sodium alginate, carrageenan, xanthan gum, gum acacia, arabic gum, guar gum, pullulan, agar, chitin, chitosan, pectin, karaya gum, zein, hordein, gliadin, locust bean gum, tragacantha, and mixtures thereof; a protein such as collagen, whey protein isolate, casein, milk protein, soy protein, gelatin, and mixtures thereof; a starch such as maltodextrin, amylose, high amylose starch, corn starch, potato starch, rice starch, tapioca starch, pea starch, sweet potato starch, barley starch, wheat starch, waxy corn starch, modified starch (e.g. hydroxypropylated high amylose starch), dextrin, levan, elsinan, gluten, and mixtures thereof; bentonite; calcium stearate; ceratonia; colloidal silicon dioxide; dextrin; hypromellose; polycarboxphil; kaolin; saponite; sorbitan esters; sucrose; sesame oil; tragacanth; potassium alginate; povidone; sodium starch glycolate; phospholipids; and any combination thereof.

[0088] In some embodiments, a first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene, such as, but not limited to, those commercially available from Lubrizol Corporation of Wickliffe, Ohio under the trade name Carbopol®. Exemplary Carbopol® polymers that may be present in a first composition include, but are not limited to, Carbopol® 974P NF polymer, such as Type A, Type B and/or Type C Homopolymers; Carbopol® Ultrace 10, 20, 21 NF polymer; Carbopol®
A viscosity increasing agent may be present in the first composition. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise at least two viscosity increasing agents that may be the same or different. In some embodiments, a first viscosity increasing agent may be present in a first composition in an amount of about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.05% to about 3%, about 1% to about 5%, about 1% to about 3%, or about 0.1% to about 1.5% by weight of the first composition.

In certain embodiments, a viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be a carboxypolymethylene. In some embodiments, a carboxypolymethylene present in the first composition may be partially neutralized. A first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3 to about 7, about 3.5 to about 6.5, about 3.5 to about 6, or about 4 to about 6. In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, or 7.

A viscosity increasing agent may be present in the first composition. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise at least two viscosity increasing agents that may be the same or different. In some embodiments, a first viscosity increasing agent may be present in a first composition in an amount of about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.05% to about 3%, about 1% to about 5%, about 1% to about 3%, or about 0.1% to about 1.5% by weight of the first composition.

In certain embodiments, a viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be a carboxypolymethylene. In some embodiments, a carboxypolymethylene present in the first composition may be partially neutralized. A first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3 to about 7, about 3.5 to about 6.5, about 3.5 to about 6, or about 4 to about 6. In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, or 7.

A viscosity increasing agent may be present in the first composition. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise at least two viscosity increasing agents that may be the same or different. In some embodiments, a first viscosity increasing agent may be present in a first composition in an amount of about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.05% to about 3%, about 1% to about 5%, about 1% to about 3%, or about 0.1% to about 1.5% by weight of the first composition.

In certain embodiments, a viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be a carboxypolymethylene. In some embodiments, a carboxypolymethylene present in the first composition may be partially neutralized. A first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3 to about 7, about 3.5 to about 6.5, about 3.5 to about 6, or about 4 to about 6. In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, or 7.

A viscosity increasing agent may be present in the first composition. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise at least two viscosity increasing agents that may be the same or different. In some embodiments, a first viscosity increasing agent may be present in a first composition in an amount of about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.05% to about 3%, about 1% to about 5%, about 1% to about 3%, or about 0.1% to about 1.5% by weight of the first composition.

In certain embodiments, a viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be a carboxypolymethylene. In some embodiments, a carboxypolymethylene present in the first composition may be partially neutralized. A first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3 to about 7, about 3.5 to about 6.5, about 3.5 to about 6, or about 4 to about 6. In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a carboxypolymethylene and have a pH of about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, or 7.
curic acetate, phenylmercuric borate, phenylmercuric nitrate, potassium benzoate, potassium metabisulfite, potassium sorbate, propionic acid, propyl gallate, propylene glycol, sodium acetate, sodium benzoate, sodium borate, sodium lactate, sodium sulfite, sodium propionate, sodium metabisulfite, xylitol, sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and any combination thereof.

A first composition may comprise a buffering agent. In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a buffering agent. Exemplary buffering agents include, but are not limited to, citric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, boric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a buffering agent. Exemplary buffering agents include, but are not limited to, citric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, boric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise a buffering agent. Exemplary buffering agents include, but are not limited to, citric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, boric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, a buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide the first composition with a pH in a range of about 3 to about 8.

In certain embodiments, a buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide the first composition with a pH in a range of about 3 to about 8.

In certain embodiments, a buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide the first composition with a pH in a range of about 3 to about 8.
In some embodiments, a buffer and/or buffering agent is present in a first composition in an amount sufficient for the first composition to have a pH of about 3 to about 8 or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 3 to about 6, about 3 to about 5, about 4 to about 7, about 5 to about 7, or about 6 to about 7. In certain embodiments of the present invention, a buffer and/or buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient for the first composition to have a pH of about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, or 8, or any range and/or individual value therein.

In some embodiments, a buffer and/or buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide a desired pH for a composition of the present invention comprising the first composition and a second part (e.g., a second composition). For example, a composition of the present invention may comprise a second composition and a first composition comprising a buffer and/or buffering agent, wherein the buffer and/or buffering agent is present in an amount sufficient to provide the composition with a pH of about 3 to about 11, such as, but not limited to, about 3 to about 8, about 7 to about 11, about 8 to about 10, about 3 to about 5, about 4 to about 7, about 5 to about 7, or about 6 to about 7. In certain embodiments of the present invention, a buffer and/or buffering agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide a desired pH upon administration of a composition of the present invention comprising the first composition and a second part to the skin of a subject.

In some embodiments, a buffer, buffering agent, and/or neutralizing agent may be present in a first composition in an amount sufficient to provide a composition of the present invention and/or a first composition with a desired pH.

In some embodiments, an emollient may be provided in a first composition, such as, but not limited to, silicones, such as, for example, cyclomethicone, dimethicone, dimethicone, C26-28 alkyl dimethicone, C26-28 alkyl methicone, polyphenylsiloxane, trimethylsiloxy silicate and crosspolymers of cyclopentasiloxane and dimethicone/vinyltrimethyl siloxysilicate, and blends thereof. In some embodiments, a first composition may comprise cyclomethicone. An emollient may be present in the first composition in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 1% to about 5%, about 0.5% to about 4%, about 1% to about 10%, or about 2% to about 8% by weight of the first composition. In certain embodiments, an emollient may be present in the first composition in an amount of about 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, or 10% by weight of the first composition or any range and/or individual value therein.

In certain embodiments, a first composition may comprise at least one polyhydric alcohol present in an amount of about 1% to about 30% by weight of the first composition, at least one viscosity increasing agent present in an amount of about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the first composition, water present in an amount of about 55% to about 99% by weight of the first composition, and optionally at least one preservative in an amount of about 0.01% to about 1% by weight of the first composition. The first composition may have a pH in a range of about 3 to about 8, about 3 to about 6, or about 6 to about 8 and may be buffered. The first composition may be a hydrogel.

In some embodiments, a first composition may comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of a polyhydric alcohol in an amount of about 1% to about 15% by weight of the first composition, a viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the first composition, water in an amount of about 55% to about 85% by weight of the first composition, optionally a buffer in an amount of about 0.1% to about 20%, optionally a buffering agent in an amount of about 0.001% to about 2% by weight of the first composition, optionally a preservative in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the first composition, and optionally a neutralizing agent in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the first composition. The first composition may have a pH in a range of about 3 to about 5 or about 5 to about 7. In certain embodiments, the viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be a carboxypolymethylene or carboxymethyl cellulose or a salt thereof. In some embodiments, the first composition may be cosmetically elegant. The first composition may be a hydrogel.

In some embodiments, a first composition may comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of a polyhydric alcohol in an amount of about 1% to about 30% by weight of the first composition, a viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the first composition, water in an amount of about 55% to about 99% by weight of the first composition, optionally at least one additional solvent (e.g., an alcohol) in an amount of about 0.5% to about 20% by weight of the first composition, optionally a preservative in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the first composition, optionally a buffer in an amount of about 0.01% to about 20% by weight of the first composition, optionally a preservative in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the first composition, and optionally a neutralizing agent in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the first composition. In some embodiments, the at least one solvent comprises an alcohol and the first composition comprises a buffer, an emollient, and a preservative.

The first composition may have a pH in a range of about 3 to about 5 or about 5 to about 7. In certain embodiments, the pH may be about 4.5. In certain embodiments, the viscosity increasing agent present in the first composition may be carboxymethylcellulose or a salt thereof. In some embodiments, the first composition may be cosmetically elegant. The first composition may be a hydrogel.
A composition of the present invention may comprise an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API). Except for acidified nitrite, any suitable API or combinations of APIs may be included in a composition of the present invention. In some embodiments, the API may be any suitable API that provides the nitric oxide release as described herein. Examples of APIs include, but are not limited to, antimicrobial agents, anti-acne agents, anti-inflammatory agents, analgesic agents, anesthetic agents, antihistamine agents, antiseptic agents, immunosuppressants, antithrombotic agents, vasodilators, wound healing agents, anti-biofilm agents, and any combination thereof. Exemplary APIs include, but are not limited to, those described in International Application Publication No. WO 2013/006608.

In some embodiments, a first composition may not comprise an API. In certain embodiments, a first composition does not contain a nitric oxide (NO) releasing API. In some embodiments, a first composition may comprise at least one API, but the first composition may not comprise an NO-releasing API. In some embodiments, a first composition comprises an API (e.g., a moisture sensitive API) and a second composition comprises a second API, such as, for example, a NO-releasing API.

In some embodiments, the second composition may be an anhydrous composition. “Anhydrous,” as used herein, means that there is no direct addition of water to the second composition when it is being prepared. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that water may be physically and/or chemically absorbed by the second composition and/or by one or more ingredients in the second composition at any time during the preparation, storage, and/or use of the second composition (i.e., indirect addition of water to the second composition). In some embodiments, the term “anhydrous” means that the second composition has a water content of less than 5% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein. A second composition may have a water content of less than 5, 4.5, 4, 3.5, 3, 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1, or 0.5%, or any range therein, by weight of the second composition. Water content may be measured by methods known to those of skill in the art, such as, but not limited to, Karl Fischer titration. In certain embodiments, upon contact with a second composition, a composition of the present invention adds water to the second composition and/or the second composition absorbs water from a composition of the present invention.

Exemplary second compositions that may be used and/or placed in contact with a first composition include, but are not limited to, those described in International Application Publication No. WO 2013/006608.

An exemplary second composition that may be used and/or placed in contact with a first composition to form a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may comprise an anhydrous composition comprising at least one viscosity increasing agent present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.1% to about 30% by weight of the second composition, at least one organic solvent present in the second composition in an amount of about 50% to about 90% by weight of the second composition, and at least one humectant present in the second composition in an amount of about 2% to about 20% by weight of the second composition. The second composition may further comprise at least one water repelling agent, also referred to as a water repellant.

Exemplary viscosity increasing agents for the second composition include, but are not limited to, co-polymers of carboxymethylcellulose and acrylic acid, N-vinylpyrollidone, polyalkylene glycols (e.g., poly(ethylene glycol)), polyalkylene oxides (e.g., polyethylene oxide), polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinylpyrrlidone, polysiloxanes, poly(vinyl acetates), cellulose, derivatized celluloses, alginates, co-polymers thereof and blends thereof. A specific example of a viscosity agent for the second composition is a hydroxypropylcellulose, such as Klucel® hydroxypropylcellulose (e.g., Klucel® MF Pharm grade). A viscosity increasing agent may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.1% to about 30% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.5% to about 20%, about 0.1% to about 2%, about 0.5% to about 5%, about 1% to about 10%, or about 1% to about 5% by weight of the second composition. In certain embodiments, a viscosity increasing agent may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.1%, 0.25%, 0.5%, 0.75%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%, or 30% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein.

Exemplary organic solvents for the second composition include, but are not limited to, acetone, methyl alcohol, ethanol, isopropanol, butyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, dimethyl isosorbide, propylene glycol, glycerol, ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether or mixtures thereof. In some embodiments of the present invention, the organic solvent in the second composition may be ethanol and/or isopropyl alcohol. An organic solvent may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 40% to about 90% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 40% to about 80%, about 50% to about 70%, about 50% to about 80%, about 60% to about 90%, about 70% to about 90%, or about 75% to about 85% by weight of the second composition. In certain embodiments, an organic solvent may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48%, 49%, 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, or 90% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein.

Exemplary humectants for the second composition include, but are not limited to, glycols, such as diethylene glycol monoethyl ether; glycerols; sugar polyols, such as sorbitol, xylitol and maltitol; polyols such as polydextroses;
Exemplary water repellants for the second composition include, but are not limited to, silicones, such as cyclomethicone, dimethicone, simethicone, C26-28 alkyl dimethicone, C26-28 alkyl methicone, polyphenylisquioxane, trimethylsiloxyxilsilicate and crosspolymers of cyclopentasiloxane and dimethicone/vinytrimethylsiloxysilicate, and blends thereof. In some embodiments, a second composition may comprise cyclomethicone. A water repellant may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 2% to about 10% by weight of the second composition. In certain embodiments, a water repellant may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.5% to about 15% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 2% to about 15%, about 5% to about 15%, or about 15% to about 20% by weight of the second composition. In certain embodiments, a humectant may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.5% to about 15% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein, such as, but not limited to, about 0.5% to about 10%, about 1% to about 5%, or about 2% to about 5% by weight of the second composition. In certain embodiments, a water repellant may be present in the second composition in an amount of about 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20% by weight of the second composition or any range and/or individual value therein.

Accordingly, a topical antiviral composition of the present invention may comprise at least one polyhydric alcohol, a first viscosity increasing agent, water, a second viscosity increasing agent, at least one organic solvent, at least one humectant, optionally at least one solvent in addition to water, optionally an emollient, optionally a water repelling agent, optionally at least one preservative, and optionally at least one buffering agent and/or buffer. The composition may be buffered to a pH of about 3 to about 11, such as, but not limited to, about 6 to about 10, about 7 to about 10, or about 7 to about 9. In some embodiments, the composition may have a pH of 7 or greater, 7.5 or greater, or 9.5 or greater. In certain embodiments, the composition may comprise at least one API, such as, but not limited to, a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient. In some embodiments, the NO-releasing API may be a diazeniumdiolate modified macromolecule.

In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of a polyhydric alcohol in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the composition, a first viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.01% to about 3% by weight of the composition, water in an amount of about 30% to about 50% by weight of the composition, at least one solvent in addition to water in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the composition, an emollient in an amount of about 0.5% to about 5% by weight of the composition, a buffer in an amount of about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition, a second viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition, an organic solvent in an amount of about 20% to about 45% by weight of the composition, a humectant in an amount of about 2% to about 10% by weight of the composition, a water repelling agent in an amount of about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the composition, an NO-releasing API in an amount of about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of the composition, optionally a buffering agent in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the composition, optionally a preservative in an amount of about 0.001% to about 1% by weight of the composition, and optionally a neutralizing agent. The buffer, buffering agent and/or neutralizing agent may be present in an amount sufficient to provide the first part of the composition with a pH of about 3 to about 8. The composition may have a pH of less than about 11, such as, but not limited to, less than about 9.5, less than about 7, or less than about 6. In some embodiments, the composition may have a pH of about 4.5. The first and second viscosity increasing agents may be the same and/or different. In certain embodiments, the first viscosity increasing agent may be a carboxypolymethylenel and the second viscosity increasing agent may be a cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. In some embodiments, the first viscosity increasing agent may be a carboxymethyl cellulose or a salt thereof and the second viscosity increasing agent may be a cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. In some embodiments, the composition may be cosmetically elegant.

In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of a polyhydric alcohol in an amount of about 1% to about 7% by weight of the composition, a first viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of the composition, water in an amount of about 25% to about 40% by weight of the composition, at least one solvent in addition to water in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the composition, an emollient in an amount of about 0.5% to about 5% by weight of the composition, a
buffer in an amount of about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition, a second viscosity increasing agent in an amount of about 0.1% to about 2% by weight of the composition, an organic solvent in an amount of about 20% to about 45% by weight of the composition, a humectant in an amount of about 2% to about 7% by weight of the composition, a water repelling agent in an amount of about 1% to about 5% by weight of the composition, an NO-releasing API in an amount of about 5% to about 20% by weight of the composition, optionally a buffering agent in an amount of about 0.01% to about 0.2% by weight of the composition, optionally a preservative in an amount of about 0.01% to about 0.3% by weight of the composition, and optionally a neutralizing agent. The buffer, buffering agent, and/or neutralizing agent may be present in an amount sufficient to provide the first part of the composition with a pH of about 4 or about 6. The composition may have a pH of less than about 11, such as, but not limited to, less than about 9.5, less than about 7, or less than about 6.

In some embodiments, the composition may have a pH of about 4.5. The first and second viscosity increasing agents may be the same and/or different. In certain embodiments, the first viscosity increasing agent may be a carboxypolymethylene and the second viscosity increasing agent may be a cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. In some embodiments, the first viscosity increasing agent may be carboxymethyl cellulose or a salt thereof and the second viscosity increasing agent may be a cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. In some embodiments, the composition may be cosmetically elegant. In certain embodiments, the composition may comprise a composition as set forth in Table 2 and/or Table 13.

A composition of the present invention may comprise at least two different viscosity increasing agents. One viscosity increasing agent may be present in the first part of a composition of the present invention and the other viscosity increasing agent may be present in the second part of the composition. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention comprises a carboxypolymethylene and a cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. Carboxypolymethylene may be present in a first composition of the present invention and the cellulose may be present in a second composition, which may be combined to form a composition of the present invention. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention comprises carboxymethyl cellulose sodium and a second cellulose, such as, but not limited to, hydroxypropyl cellulose. Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium may be present in a first composition of the present invention and the second cellulose may be present in a second composition, which may be combined to form a composition of the present invention. A composition of the present invention comprising at least two different viscosity increasing agents may provide a cosmetically elegant composition comprising an API, such as, but not limited to, a particulate API and/or an insoluble API (e.g., an aqueous and/or moisture insoluble API, such as, for example, benzoyl peroxide).

A composition of the present invention may comprise an API, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium, and hydroxypropyl cellulose, and may be a cosmetically elegant composition. The composition may not be gritty and/or may have a reduced grittiness compared to the API in the absence of a composition of the present invention. The composition may not be tacky (i.e., sticky) and/or may have a reduced tackiness (i.e., stickiness) compared to the API in the absence of a composition of the present invention. The composition may have a reduced and/or increased stiffness (i.e., hardness) and/or may have an increased homogeneity compared to the API in the absence of a composition of the present invention. In some embodiments, a composition of the present invention may comprise an API and may be a cosmetically elegant, homogeneous composition.

According to embodiments of the present invention, a topical antiviral composition may be provided in a kit. In some embodiments, a kit of the present invention may comprise a first composition and a second composition as described herein that may be combined to form the topical antiviral composition. The kit may separately store the first and second composition. The kit may be configured to mix the two compositions upon dispensing and/or for application to the skin of a subject in a desired ratio (e.g., 1:1, 2:1, etc.).

The present invention is explained in greater detail in the following Examples.
Examples

Example 1

[0130] Groups of rabbits received anti-viral treatments at various doses as described below in Table 1. The formulations for the anti-viral treatments in Groups A-G are provided in Tables 2 and 3. Each of the formulations for Groups A-E included two separate compositions that were separately stored in a dual chamber pump. Prior to application, the two compositions were dispensed and mixed together in a 1:1 ratio to provide a combined composition that was applied to the rabbit. The target pH for the combined composition was pH 8.

### Table 1: Anti-viral treatment dosages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group #</th>
<th>No. of rabbits</th>
<th>Anti-viral treatments (beginning on day 14)</th>
<th>Infection with CRPV (2 sites each virus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wt CRPV DNA</td>
<td>mE8-CRPV DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Placebo gel</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.0% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.3% Nitricil™ NVN4</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Placebo ointment</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Single Phase, 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 Ointment</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cidofovir (0.3% formulated in cremophor; positive control)</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Formulations for the anti-viral treatments in Groups A-E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>% w/w</th>
<th>Placebo Gel</th>
<th>1% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4</th>
<th>10% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>16.3% Nitricil™ NVN4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>41.75</td>
<td>41.15</td>
<td>33.25</td>
<td>27.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylene Glycol</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclomethicone</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl cellulose</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitricil™ NVN1 Drug Substance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitricil™ NVN4 Drug Substance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified Water</td>
<td>39.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>39.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>39.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin, USP</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Monobasic</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Dibasic</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rabbits were infected with wild-type cottontail rabbit papillomavirus (wt CRPV) and E8-knock-out CRPV (mE8-CRPV) beginning on day 1 for an early therapeutic antiviral treatment study. Fig. 1 shows the outline of experimental infections. The mE8-CRPV was included as this genome generates smaller, slower-growing papillomas that are more clinically similar to human papillomavirus infections.

A total of 32 Adult New Zealand White rabbits (including both genders) were purchased from Robinson, PA. and used in the experiment. The rabbits were quarantined and cleared (14 days). Each rabbit was inoculated with wt CRPV (at 2 sites; 5 mg/site) and mE8-CRPV viral DNA (at 2 sites; 5 μg/site). CRPV viral DNA was used to generate papillomas and infection was developed via a delayed scarification technique (Cladel N. M., et al., J Virol Methods 2008; 148(1-2):34-39). Of the two sites inoculated with one of the viruses, one site received treatment (i.e., the left site (L1 or L2)) and the other site was untreated (i.e., the right site (R1 or R2)).

The rabbits were placed into one of eight groups (Groups A-H). A placebo group (i.e., Group A) served as a control to assess local effects of treatment in treated Groups B-H. Groups B-G represented test compound comparisons vs. placebo negative control.

Treatments for Groups A-H began at week two at a time when the papillomas were not yet visible. This time point allowed for effects on subclinical papillomas to be assessed. Treatment was 5X weekly (Monday-Friday), for five weeks with a dose of 0.1 ml per approximately 2.5 cm X 2.5 cm site for topical treatments. Body weights were taken weekly, and blood sera were collected at the end of the treatment period for blood chemistries, as needed.

The frequency and size of papillomas was measured weekly in 3 axes (length × width × height) in mm. Data was entered into a spreadsheet and calculations were conducted of the geometric mean diameter of each papilloma, mean + SEM for each group, Student’s t-test between each paired groups and plots made of papilloma size vs time. Plots of weight changes were also conducted.

At termination, kidney and liver samples were retrieved for histology and toxicity assessment, as needed. Skin/papilloma sites were monitored photographically and biopsies assessed for histology at experiment/treatment termination.

Figs. 2-9 show plots of mean (± SEM) of the GMD measurements for each treatment group plotted against time after CRPV infection. For calculations of mean GMDs, the spontaneous regressor in Group D was not used. Fig. 10 shows mean body weights for the treatment groups.

Table 3: Formulations for the anti-viral treatments in Groups F and G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>% w/w Placebo Gel</th>
<th>% w/w 1% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>% w/w 1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4</th>
<th>% w/w 10% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>% w/w 16.3% Nitricil™ NVN4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0131] Rabbits were infected with wild-type cottontail rabbit papillomavirus (wt CRPV) and E8-knock-out CRPV (mE8-CRPV) beginning on day 1 for an early therapeutic antiviral treatment study. Fig. 1 shows the outline of experimental infections. The mE8-CRPV was included as this genome generates smaller, slower-growing papillomas that are more clinically similar to human papillomavirus infections.

[0132] A total of 32 Adult New Zealand White rabbits (including both genders) were purchased from Robinson, PA. and used in the experiment. The rabbits were quarantined and cleared (14 days). Each rabbit was inoculated with wt CRPV (at 2 sites; 5 μg/site) and mE8-CRPV viral DNA (at 2 sites; 5 μg/site). CRPV viral DNA was used to generate papillomas and infection was developed via a delayed scarification technique (Cladel N. M., et al., J Virol Methods 2008; 148(1-2):34-39). Of the two sites inoculated with one of the viruses, one site received treatment (i.e., the left site (L1 or L2)) and the other site was untreated (i.e., the right site (R1 or R2)).

[0133] The rabbits were placed into one of eight groups (Groups A-H). A placebo group (i.e., Group A) served as a control to assess local effects of treatment in treated Groups B-H. Groups B-G represented test compound comparisons vs. placebo negative control.

[0134] Treatments for Groups A-H began at week two at a time when the papillomas were not yet visible. This time point allowed for effects on subclinical papillomas to be assessed. Treatment was 5X weekly (Monday-Friday), for five weeks with a dose of 0.1 ml per approximately 2.5 cm X 2.5 cm site for topical treatments. Body weights were taken weekly, and blood sera were collected at the end of the treatment period for blood chemistries, as needed.

[0135] The frequency and size of papillomas was measured weekly in 3 axes (length × width × height) in mm. Data was entered into a spread sheet and calculations were conducted of the geometric mean diameter of each papilloma, mean + SEM for each group, Student’s t-test between each paired groups and plots made of papilloma size vs time. Plots of weight changes were also conducted.

[0136] At termination, kidney and liver samples were retrieved for histology and toxicity assessment, as needed. Skin/papilloma sites were monitored photographically and biopsies assessed for histology at experiment/treatment termination.

[0137] Figs. 2-9 show plots of mean (± SEM) of the GMD measurements for each treatment group plotted against time after CRPV infection. For calculations of mean GMDs, the spontaneous regressor in Group D was not used. Fig. 10 shows mean body weights for the treatment groups.

[0138] As seen in Fig. 2, the gel vehicle without a NO-releasing API provided little to no separation in papilloma size between the treated and untreated sites for either the wild type or mE8-CRPV mutant papilloma virus sites. In Fig. 3, the 1% Nitricil™ NVN1 group showed some separation between treated and untreated sites for the mutant strain. However, complete inhibition of papilloma growth was not achieved. In Fig. 4, the 1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4 group showed little or no separation between treated and untreated sites for wild type virus and mutant strain. Fig. 5 shows that 10%
Nitricil™ NVN1 was effective in treating both wild type virus and the mutant strain with complete inhibition of papilloma growth in the mutant strain and substantial separation between treated and untreated sites in the faster growing wild type. Fig. 6 shows that 16.3% Nitricil™ NVN4 was effective at inhibiting growth of the mutant strain but was not effective at inhibiting growth of the wild type virus. As seen in Fig. 7, the ointment vehicle without a NO-releasing API provided little to no separation in papilloma size between the treated and untreated sites for either the wild type or mutant papilloma virus sites. As seen in Fig. 8, the 10% NVN1 ointment provided little to no separation in papilloma size between the treated and untreated sites for either the wild type or mutant papilloma virus sites, illustrating the release of nitric oxide from the composition affects the effectiveness of inhibiting papilloma growth, as opposed to the presence of the siloxane backbone as the 10% NVN1 ointment and the 10% NVN1 gel both contained the same amount of the polysiloxane backbone but achieved markedly different results.

Example 2

0139 In vitro release testing was performed using multi-channel Nitric Oxide Analyzer. An analytical balance was used to weigh the test formulations from Groups B-E and G described in Example 1. Approximately 20-mg of both phases of a respective formulation were transferred to a clean, dry NO measurement cell with a magnetic stir bar. The real time in vitro release of nitric oxide from the formulations was determined while under continuous mixing using the following instrumental parameters:

1. Moist Nitrogen Flow Rate: 112 - 115 ml/min
2. Sample Temperature: 37°C
3. Detection: Nitric Oxide by Chemiluminescence
4. Data Acquisition Frequency: 1 Hz, Irregular Sequential Alternating
5. Duration: Time at which NO release rate decreases linearly (NLT 8 hr)
6. Acquisition Software: NovanWare

Conversion from parts per billion (PPB) NO to moles nitric oxide was achieved by measuring the nitric oxide generated from a known amount of sodium nitrite in a solution of potassium iodide to acquire a PPB-to-mole conversion factor. Any gaps in real time nitric oxide release data resulting from multichannel operation were filled in by using a linear interpolation program. For any sample that was not measured to exhaustion of nitric oxide, a linear extrapolation to zero release of the last ~5000 sec of release was performed. Real time nitric oxide release data was then integrated, resulting in a total nitric oxide accumulation curve. Nitric oxide release parameters such as C_max (i.e., the maximum concentration of NO released), T_max (i.e., the time at which C_max is achieved), Cumulative Nitric Oxide Released (i.e., the sum of all data points per unit time), and Time to Half of Total Released (T_50) (i.e., the time at which 50% of the cumulative NO is released) can be calculated from both the real time and total accumulation nitric oxide release curves. All of the above calculations were performed automatically in custom-built data processing software (NovanWare).

0140 The results from in vitro release testing, along with the respective pH of the admixtures are summarized in Table 4 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>24 Hour Cumulative Release (nmol/mg)</th>
<th>T_50 for 24 hours (minutes)</th>
<th>C_max, T_max (pmol/mg)</th>
<th>Real Time Release (pmol/mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>156.1 at 3.6 minutes</td>
<td>6.7 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 at 1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7 at 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 at 4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>4.5 at 12 minutes</td>
<td>3.1 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6 at 1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 at 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 at 4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 3

[0141] The test articles in Example 2 were applied to the 2.5 cm X 2.5 cm sites of the rabbits of Example 1. Application of 0.1 mL of the test articles to 6.25 cm² results in an in vitro assay release of NO/cm² as reflected in Table 5.

Table 5: NO release per unit area data for the formulations tested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Cumulative Release (nmol/cm²)</th>
<th>C_max, T_max (pmol/cm²)</th>
<th>Real Time Release (pmol/cm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>878.5 at 0.5 hours</td>
<td>2322.7 at 3.6 minutes</td>
<td>99.1 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1044.6 at 1 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.8 at 1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1226.9 at 2 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.7 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1274.4 at 3 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8 at 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1294.8 at 4 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 at 4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1230.8 at 24 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4</td>
<td>85.4 at 0.5 hours</td>
<td>67.1 at 12 minutes</td>
<td>45.4 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>164.4 at 1 hour</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.1 at 1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>291.3 at 2 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.5 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>386.5 at 3 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.6 at 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>453.8 at 4 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.6 at 4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>816.3 at 24 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Real time and cumulative NO release profiles are illustrated in Figs. 11 through 17 as described above. Based on the effectiveness of the formulations for treatment groups D and E against the mutant strains, parameters for real time NO release that may be anti-viral may be identified as illustrated in Figs. 16A, 16B, and 17. Accordingly, in some embodiments of the present invention, the NO release from an anti-viral composition may fall within one or more of the windows illustrated in Figs. 16A and/or 17. The NO release within the defined windows may occur at any time point within the anticipated time in which the composition will be applied. Accordingly, the NO release falling within the window may occur within the first 1, 2, or 4 hours or may occur beginning at another time during the application period. The time windows illustrated in Figs. 16A, 16B, and 17 are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: NO release time windows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Min Real Time NO</th>
<th>Max Real Time NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 Hour Weighted</td>
<td>0.5 hours</td>
<td>25 pmol/mg</td>
<td>4000 pmol/mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hour Weighted</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>7 pmol/mg</td>
<td>4000 pmol/mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hour Weighted</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>6 pmol/mg</td>
<td>4000 pmol/mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hour Weighted</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>5 pmol/mg</td>
<td>4000 pmol/mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hour Area</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>74.4 nmol/cm²</td>
<td>59.52 nmol/cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hour Area</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>89.28 nmol/cm²</td>
<td>59.52 nmol/cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hour Area</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>104.16 nmol/cm²</td>
<td>59.52 nmol/cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 4

Groups of rabbits received anti-viral treatments at various doses as described below in Table 7. The formulations
for the anti-viral treatments in Groups A-F are provided in Table 8. Each of the formulations for Groups A-E included two separate compositions that were separately stored in a dual chamber pump. Prior to application, the two compositions were dispensed and mixed together in a 1:1 ratio to provide a combined composition that was applied to the rabbit. The target pH for the combined composition was pH 8.

Table 7: Anti-viral treatment dosages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group #</th>
<th>No. of rabbits</th>
<th>Anti-viral treatments (beginning on day 14)</th>
<th>Infection with CRPV (2 sites each virus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wt CRPV DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Imiquimod control</td>
<td>5 ug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Formulations for the anti-viral treatments in Groups A-E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>2% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>4% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>8% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
<th>10% Nitricil™ NVN1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>40.75</td>
<td>38.75</td>
<td>34.75</td>
<td>33.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylene Glycol</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclomethicone</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl cellulose</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitricil™ NVN1 Drug Substance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified Water</td>
<td>39.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>40.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin, USP</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Monobasic</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Dibasic</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rabbits were infected with wild-type cottontail rabbit papillomavirus (wt CRPV) and E8-knock-out CRPV (mE8-CRPV) beginning on day 1 for an early therapeutic antiviral treatment study. Fig. 1 shows the outline of experimental infections. The mE8-CRPV was included as this genome generates smaller, slower-growing papillomas that are more clinically similar to human papillomavirus infections.

A total of 24 Adult New Zealand White rabbits (including both genders) were purchased from Robinson, PA. and used in the experiment. The rabbits were quarantined and cleared (14 days). Each rabbit was inoculated with wt CRPV (at 2 sites; 5 μg/site) and mE8-CRPV viral DNA (at 2 sites; 5 μg/site). CRPV viral DNA was used to generate papillomas and infection was developed via a delayed scarification technique (Cladel N. M., et al., J Virol Methods 2008; 148(1-2):34-39). Of the two sites inoculated with one of the viruses, one site received treatment (i.e., the left site (L1 or L2)) and the other site was untreated (i.e., the right site (R1 or R2)).

The rabbits were placed into one of six groups (Groups A-F). A placebo group (i.e., Group A) served as a

**Table 9:** NO release data for the formulations of Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Cumulative Release (nmol/mg)</th>
<th>T_{50} of Cumulative Release (minutes)</th>
<th>C_{max}, T_{max} (pmol/mg)</th>
<th>Average Release Rate nmol NO/mg hour^{-0.5}</th>
<th>Real Time Release (pmol/mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>141.6 (at 2.5 hours)</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>398 at 1.8 minutes</td>
<td>628 over 0.0784 hours</td>
<td>90.1 at 0.02 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56.25 at 0.1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.06 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.37 at 1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.67 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>292.7 (at 2.5 hours)</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>1148 at 1.2 minutes</td>
<td>912 over 0.0784 hours</td>
<td>1147.8 at 0.02 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>239.74 at 0.1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.0 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.86 at 1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>681.4 (at 4 hours)</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>2180 at 1.8 minutes</td>
<td>2831 over 0.0784 hours</td>
<td>427.7 at 0.02 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>524.4 at 0.1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.73 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.68 at 1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.79 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>905.2 (at 4 hours)</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>2403 at 1.2 minutes</td>
<td>4516 over 0.0784 hours</td>
<td>2402 at 0.02 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>736.9 at 0.1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>414.6 at 0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.6 at 1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.8 at 2 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
control to assess local effects of treatment in treated Groups B-E.

[0147] Treatments for Groups A-F began at week two at a time when the papillomas were not yet visible. This time point allowed for effects on subclinical papillomas to be assessed. Treatment was 5X weekly (Monday-Friday), for five weeks with a dose of 0.1 ml per approximately 2.5 cm X 2.5 cm site for topical treatments. Body weights were taken weekly, and blood sera were collected at the end of the treatment period for blood chemistries, as needed.

[0148] The frequency and size of papillomas was measured weekly in 3 axes (length × width × height) in mm. Data was entered into a spreadsheet and calculations were conducted of the geometric mean diameter of each papilloma, mean + SEM for each group. Student’s t-test between each paired groups and plots made of papilloma size vs time. Plots of weight changes were also conducted.

[0149] At termination, kidney and liver samples were retrieved for histology and toxicity assessment, as needed. Skin/papilloma sites were monitored photographically and biopsies assessed for histology at experiment/treatment termination.

[0150] Figs. 18-23 show graphs of papilloma size (GMD) in mm over time for the formulations in Groups A-F, respectively.

[0151] In light of the dosing regimen of 5 days per week and once daily, doses that show only minimal efficacy could be suitable for use with a different dosing schedule, e.g., twice daily 7 days per week. Based on the effectiveness of the formulations for treatment Groups D and E against the mutant strains, parameters for real time NO release may fall within one or more of the windows illustrated in Figs. 16A and/or 17. However, other doses may also be effective based on treatment Groups B and C as the duration of NO release for these groups may allow for more frequent dosing. Accordingly, a product (e.g., a topical composition) with an NO release falling within a 30 minute window defined as measured based on weight and having a minimum instantaneous release of 7 pmol/mg and a maximum instantaneous release of 4,000 pmol/mg may be suitable. In some embodiments, a product with an NO release falling within a 30 minute window defined as measured based on weight and having a minimum instantaneous release of 15 pmol/mg and a maximum instantaneous release of 4,000 pmol/mg may be suitable. The NO release within the defined windows may occur at any time point within the anticipated time in which the product will be applied and/or present on the skin of a subject. Accordingly, an NO release falling within one or more of the windows illustrated in Figs. 16A and/or 17 may occur within the first 1, 2, or 4 hours after application/administration or may occur beginning at another time after application/administration.

Example 5

[0152] Tissue samples from New Zealand white rabbits infected with Cotton Tail Rabbit Papillomavirus and treated as described in Example 4 were obtained at the end of treatment. The skin sections were processed to hematoxylin and eosin (H & E) slides and submitted for microscopic evaluation in a blinded fashion. After evaluating the slides, the results were summarized into three main categories: 1) papilloma, 2) hyperplasia of marked intensity, and 3) hyperplasia of minimal to mild intensity. The presence of inflammatory cells was determined qualitatively. No quantitative analysis was performed. However, the qualitative assessment revealed a similar level of inflammation amongst the three categories, which was that inflammation was generally low and comparable. Table 10 provides the histology results from the H&E staining.

**Table 10: H&E Histology Results.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Histopathological Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1-Papilloma</td>
<td>Extensive exophytic proliferation of squamous epithelium which is well differentiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finger-like papillary projections that protrude over the surface of the epidermis covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by layers of keratin mixed with serocellular material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High levels of intra-nuclear dark to light basophilic viral inclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diffuse infiltration of minimal to mild numbers of inflammatory cells that include in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>decreasing order: lymphocytes, plasma cells, and heterophils with rare macrophages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2-Hyperplasia of marked intensity</td>
<td>Combination of exophytic and endophytic proliferation of squamous epithelium which is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>well differentiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papillary projections either protrude or invade within the dermis and are covered by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>moderate to marked degrees of keratin that are rarely mixed with serocellular material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present within the squamous epithelium are questionable intra-nuclear dark to light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>basophilic viral inclusions. However, the density of these inclusions is clearly fall less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>than the papillomas of Category #1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The tissues slides assigned to Category #3 (Hyperplasia of minimal to mild intensity) include the tissue samples obtained from animals treated with either 8% Nitricil™ NVN1 or 10% Nitricil™ NVN1. Intra-nuclear dark to light basophilic viral inclusions were not observed in the tissue slides assigned to Category #3, which suggests that treatment with high concentrations of Nitricil™ NVN1, such as, for example, with the 8% or 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 formulations, suppresses and/or inhibits viral replication of a virus without altering the local infiltration of inflammatory immune cells.

Example 6

Additional formulations were prepared and used to determine efficacy in treating and/or preventing virus-related cutaneous conditions, such as, for example, genital warts. These formulations included Nitricil™ NVN1 in an amount of 4%, 8%, 12%, or 16% along with a placebo. Each of the formulations included a hydrogel having a pH of 4.5 and a composition as provided in Table 11, and a second composition in the form of a gel and having a composition as provided in Table 12. Upon admixing the hydrogel and gel, a combined composition was achieved having a composition as provided in Table 13.

**Table 11: Composition of the pH 4.5 Hydrogel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>% w/w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Purified, USP</td>
<td>64.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Monobasic, NF</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, USP</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin, USP</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclomethicone, NF</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium, NF</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic Acid, USP</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 12: Composition of the Gel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>24%</th>
<th>32%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol, USP</td>
<td>85.45</td>
<td>78.50</td>
<td>70.50</td>
<td>62.75</td>
<td>54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylene Glycol, NF</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclomethicone, NF</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl cellulose, NF</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Claims

1. A topical composition for use in a method of treating and/or preventing a viral infection in a subject in need thereof, said method comprising:

   administering the topical composition to the skin of a subject,

   wherein the topical composition comprises a nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient that releases nitric oxide to the skin of the subject, and

   wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 7 pmol of NO/mg of the composition for at least 1 hour after administration, as measured by real time in vitro release testing, thereby treating and/or preventing the viral infection in the subject,

   wherein the nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient comprises a NO-releasing co-condensed silica particle having a diazeniumdiolate functional group.

2. The topical composition of claim 1, for use of claim 1, wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 6 pmol of NO/mg of the composition for at least 2 hours after administration, as measured by real time in vitro release testing; and/or

   wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 5 pmol of NO/mg of the composition for at least 4 hours after administration, as measured by real time in vitro release testing.

3. The topical composition of claims 1-2, for use of claims 1-2, wherein the topical composition has a maximum concentration of nitric oxide in a range of about 12 pmol of NO/mg of the composition to about 3500 pmol of NO/mg.

Table 13: Composition of the combined composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>12%</th>
<th>16%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol, USP</td>
<td>42.725</td>
<td>39.25</td>
<td>35.25</td>
<td>31.375</td>
<td>27.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Purified, USP</td>
<td>32.45</td>
<td>32.45</td>
<td>32.45</td>
<td>32.45</td>
<td>32.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Phosphate Monobasic, NF</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylene Glycol, NF</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (95% Ethanol), USP</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitricil™ NVN1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin, USP</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclomethicone, NF</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium, NF</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl Cellulose, NF</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic Acid, USP</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide, USP</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
of the composition, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

4. The topical composition of claims 1-3, for use of claims 1-3, wherein the topical composition releases nitric oxide in a cumulative amount of about 300 nmol of NO/mg of the composition to about 1000 nmol of NO/mg of the composition at 24 hours after administration, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

5. The topical composition of claims 1-4, for use of claims 1-4, wherein the topical composition has a half life in a range of about 9 minutes to about 420 minutes, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

6. The topical composition of claims 1-5, for use of claims 1-5, wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 104 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ over a time period of at least 1 hour after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing, thereby treating and/or preventing a viral infection in the subject, and wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 89 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ over a time period of at least 2 hours after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing, wherein the nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient comprises a nitric oxide-releasing compound and wherein the topical composition does not comprise acidified nitrite.

7. The topical composition of claim 6, for use of claim 6, wherein the topical composition maintains a real time concentration of nitric oxide of at least about 74 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ over a time period of at least 4 hours after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

8. The topical composition of claims 6-7, for use of claims 6-7, wherein the topical composition releases nitric oxide in a cumulative amount of about 1300 nmol of NO/cm$^2$ to about 14000 nmol of NO/cm$^2$ in a time period of about 4 hours after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing; and/or wherein the topical composition releases nitric oxide in a cumulative amount of about 4500 nmol of NO/cm$^2$ to about 14000 nmol of NO/cm$^2$ in a time period of about 24 hours after administration of the composition to the skin of the subject, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

9. The topical composition of claims 6-8, for use of claims 6-8, wherein, after administration of the topical composition to the skin of the subject, the topical composition has a real time concentration of NO of at least 100 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ at 0.5 hours after administration, at least 50 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ at 1 hour after administration, at least 40 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ at 2 hours after administration, at least 25 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ at 3 hours after administration, and/or at least 20 pmol of NO/cm$^2$ at 4 hours after administration, as measured by real time \textit{in vitro} release testing.

10. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-9, for use of any one of claims 1-9, wherein the viral infection is caused by cytomegalovirus (CMV), epstein-barr virus, varicella zoster virus (VZV), vaccinia virus, cowpox virus, monkeypox virus, herpes simplex virus (HSV), herpes zoster, human herpes virus 6 (HHV-6), human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8), papillomavirus, molluscum contagiosum, orf, variola, and/or coxsackie virus.

11. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-10, for use of any one of claims 1-10, wherein the viral infection is caused by a papillomavirus.

12. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-11, for use of any one of claims 1-11, wherein a treatment effective and/or a prevention effective amount of nitric oxide is administered to the basal layer and/or basement membrane of a subject’s epithelium; and/or wherein nitric oxide in an amount of about $1 \times 10^{-5}$ M to about $1 \times 10^{-7}$ M is administered to the basal layer and/or basement membrane of a subject’s epithelium.

13. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-12, for use of any one of claims 1-12, wherein the topical composition induces apoptosis in virally infected cells.

14. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-13, for use of any one of claims 1-13, wherein the topical composition comprises the nitric oxide-releasing active pharmaceutical ingredient in an amount of about 0.5% to about 20% by weight of the composition.

15. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-14, for use of any one of claims 1-14, wherein the viral infection is
caused by molluscum contagiosum.

16. The topical composition of any one of claims 1-15, for use of any one of claims 1-15, wherein the topical composition has a maximum concentration of nitric oxide of greater than 160 pmol of NO/mg based on a total NO release determined at 24 hours after administration, as measured by in vitro release testing, optionally wherein the topical composition has a maximum concentration of nitric oxide released in a range of about 160 pmol of NO/mg to about 3500 pmol of NO/mg, as measured by in vitro release testing.

Patentansprüche

1. Topische Zusammensetzung für die Verwendung in einem Verfahren zum Behandeln und/oder Verhindern einer Virusinfektion eines Subjekts mit Bedarf dafür, umfassend:

Verabreichen der topischen Zusammensetzung an die Haut eines Subjekts,

wobei die topische Zusammensetzung einen Stickstoff freisetzenden pharmazeutischen Wirkstoff umfasst, der Stickstoff an die Haut des Subjekts freisetzt, und

wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von Stickstoff von mindestens etwa 7 pmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung für mindestens 1 Stunde nach Verabreichung aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

2. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine maximale Konzentration von Stickstoff in einem Bereich von etwa 6 pmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung für mindestens 2 Stunden nach Verabreichung aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht; und/oder

wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von Stickstoff von mindestens etwa 5 pmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung für mindestens 4 Stunden nach Verabreichung aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

3. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 bis 2 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 1 bis 2, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine maximale Konzentration von Stickstoff in einem Bereich von etwa 12 pmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung bis etwa 3.500 pmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

4. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 bis 3 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 1 bis 3, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung Stickstoff in einer kumulativen Menge von etwa 300 nmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung bis etwa 1.000 nmol NO/mg der Zusammensetzung in 24 Stunden nach Verabreichung freisetzt, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

5. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 bis 4 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 1 bis 4, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine Halbwertszeit in einem Bereich von etwa 9 Minuten bis etwa 420 Minuten aufweist, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

6. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 bis 5 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 1 bis 5, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von Stickstoff in einem Bereich von etwa 104 pmol NO/cm² über eine Zeitdauer von mindestens 1 Stunde nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht, um dadurch eine Virusinfektion in dem Subjekt zu behandeln und/oder zu verhindern, und

wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von Stickstoff von mindestens etwa 89 pmol NO/mg über eine Zeitdauer von mindestens 2 Stunden nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.

7. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 6, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung keine entscheidende pharmazeutische Wirkung in einem Bereich von etwa 104 pmol NO/cm² über eine Zeitdauer von mindestens 1 Stunde nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit in-vitro-Freisetzungsfracht.
mensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von Stickoxid von mindestens etwa 74 pmol NO/cm² über eine Zeitdauer von mindestens 4 Stunde nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts aufrechterhält, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit \textit{in-vitro}-Freisetzung.

8. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6 bis 7 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 6 bis 7, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung Stickoxid in einer kumulativen Menge von etwa 1.300 nmol NO/cm² bis etwa 14.000 nmol NO/cm² in einer Zeitdauer von etwa 4 Stunden nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts freisetzt, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit \textit{in-vitro}-Freisetzung; und/oder wobei die topische Zusammensetzung Stickoxid in einer kumulativen Menge von etwa 4.500 nmol NO/cm² bis etwa 14.000 nmol NO/cm² in einer Zeitdauer von etwa 24 Stunden nach Verabreichung der Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts freisetzt, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit \textit{in-vitro}-Freisetzung.

9. Topische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6 bis 8 für die Verwendung nach Anspruch 6 bis 8, wobei nach Verabreichung der topischen Zusammensetzung an die Haut des Subjekts die topische Zusammensetzung eine Echtzeitkonzentration von NO von mindestens 100 pmol NO/cm² 0,5 Stunden nach Verabreichung, mindestens 50 pmol NO/cm² 1 Stunde nach Verabreichung, mindestens 25 pmol NO/cm² 2 Stunden nach Verabreichung und/oder minimens 20 pmol NO/cm² 4 Stunden nach Verabreichung aufweist, gemessen durch Testen der Echtzeit \textit{in-vitro}-Freisetzung.

10. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei die Virusinfektion hervorgerufen wird durch Cytomegalievirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr-Virus, Varicella-Zoster-Virus (VZV), Vaccinia-Virus, Cowpox Virus, Monkeypox Virus, Herpes-simplex Virus (HSV), Herpes Zoster, humanes Herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6), humanes Herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8), Papilloma Virus, Molluscum contagiosum, Orf, Variola und/oder Coxsackie Virus.

11. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei die Virusinfektion durch ein Papilloma Virus hervorgerufen wird.

12. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei eine für eine Behandlung wirksame und/oder eine für eine Verhinderung wirksame Menge von Stickoxid an die basale Schicht und/oder Basalmembran des Epithels eins Subjekts verabreicht wird; und/oder wobei das Stickoxid in einer Menge von etwa 1 x 10^{-5} M bis etwa 1 x 10^{-7} M an die basale Schicht und/oder Basalmembran des Epithels eins Subjekts verabreicht wird.

13. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung in viral infizierten Zellen Apoptose induziert.

14. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung den Stickoxid freisetzenden pharmazeutischen Wirkstoff in einer Menge von etwa 0,5% bis etwa 20 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung umfasst.

15. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, wobei die Virusinfektion durch Molluscum contagiosum hervorgerufen wird.

16. Topische Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15 für die Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung eine maximale Konzentration von Stickoxid von größer als 160 pmol NO/mg bezogen auf eine gesamte Freisetzung von NO aufweist, die 24 Stunden nach Verabreichung bestimmt wird, gemessen durch Testen der \textit{in vitro}-Freisetzung, wobei die topische Zusammensetzung wahlweise eine maximale Konzentration von Stickoxid aufweist, das in einem Bereich von etwa 160 pmol NO/mg bis etwa 3.500 pmol NO/mg freigesetzt wird, gemessen durch Testen der \textit{in vitro}-Freisetzung.

\textbf{Revendications}

1. Composition topique pour l'utilisation dans un procédé de traitement et/ou de prévention d'une infection virale chez un sujet en ayant besoin, ledit procédé comprenant:

l'administration de la composition topique à la peau d'un sujet,
laquelle composition topique comprend un ingrédient pharmaceutique actif libérant de l’oxyde nitrique, qui libère de l’oxyde nitrique à la peau du sujet, et laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 7 pmoles de NO/mg de la composition pendant au moins 1 heure après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel, traitant et/ou prévenant ainsi l’infection virale chez le sujet, dans laquelle l’ingrédient pharmaceutique actif libérant de l’oxyde nitrique comprend une particule de silice co-condensée libérant NO, ayant un groupe fonctionnel diolate de diazénium.

2. Composition topique selon la revendication 1, pour l’utilisation selon la revendication 1, laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 6 pmoles de NO/mg de la composition pendant au moins 2 heures après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel ; et/ou laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 5 pmoles de NO/mg de la composition pendant au moins 4 heures après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

3. Composition topique selon les revendications 1-2, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 1-2, laquelle composition topique a une concentration maximale d’oxyde nitrique dans une gamme d’environ 12 pmoles de NO/mg de la composition à environ 3500 pmoles de NO/mg de la composition, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

4. Composition topique selon les revendications 1 à 3, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 1 à 3, laquelle composition topique libère de l’oxyde nitrique en une quantité cumulée d’environ 300 nmoles de NO/mg de la composition à environ 1000 nmoles de NO/mg de la composition à 24 heures après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

5. Composition topique selon les revendications 1 à 4, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 1 à 4, laquelle composition topique a une demi-vie dans une gamme d’environ 9 minutes à environ 420 minutes, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

6. Composition topique selon les revendications 1 à 5, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 1 à 5, laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 104 pmoles de NO/cm² sur une période de temps d’au moins 1 heure après l’administration de la composition à la peau du sujet, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel, traitant et/ou prévenant ainsi une infection virale chez le sujet, et laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 89 pmoles de NO/cm² sur une période de temps d’au moins 2 heures après l’administration de la composition à la peau du sujet, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel, dans laquelle l’ingrédient pharmaceutique actif libérant de l’oxyde nitrique comprend un composé libérant de l’oxyde nitrique, et laquelle composition topique ne comprend pas de nitrate acidifié.

7. Composition topique selon la revendication 6, pour l’utilisation selon la revendication 6, laquelle composition topique maintient une concentration d’oxyde nitrique en temps réel d’au moins environ 74 pmoles de NO/cm² sur une période de temps d’au moins 4 heures après l’administration de la composition à la peau du sujet, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

8. Composition topique selon les revendications 6-7, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 6-7, laquelle composition topique libère de l’oxyde nitrique en une quantité cumulée d’environ 1300 nmoles de NO/cm² à environ 14000 nmoles de NO/cm² dans une période de temps d’environ 4 heures après l’administration de la composition à la peau du sujet, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel; et/ou laquelle composition topique libère de l’oxyde nitrique en une quantité cumulée d’environ 4500 nmoles de NO/cm² à environ 14000 nmoles de NO/cm² dans une période de temps d’environ 24 heures après l’administration de la composition à la peau du sujet, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

9. Composition topique selon les revendications 6 à 8, pour l’utilisation selon les revendications 6 à 8, dans laquelle, après l’administration de la composition topique à la peau du sujet, la composition topique a une concentration de NO en temps réel d’au moins 100 pmoles de NO/cm² à 0,5 heure après l’administration, d’au moins 50 pmoles de NO/cm² à 1 heure après l’administration, d’au moins 40 pmoles de NO/cm² à 2 heures après l’administration, d’au
moins 25 pmoles de NO/cm² à 3 heures après l’administration et/ou d’au moins 20 pmoles de NO/cm² à 4 heures après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro en temps réel.

10. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans laquelle l’infection virale est provoquée par un cytomégalovirus (CMV), un virus d’Epstein-Barr, un virus de varicelle-zona (VZV), un virus de la vaccine, un virus de variole du singe, un virus herpès simplex (HSV), un herpès zoster, un virus d’herpès humain 6 (HHV-6), un virus d’herpès humain 8 (VHV-8), un papillomavirus, un molluscum contagiosum, un ORF, une variole et/ou un Coxsackie virus.

11. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans laquelle l’infection virale est provoquée par un papillomavirus.

12. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle une quantité d’oxyde nitrique efficace en traitement et/ou efficace en prévention est administrée à la couche basale et/ou à la membrane basale de l’épithélium d’un sujet; et/ou dans laquelle de l’oxyde nitrique en une quantité d’environ 1 x 10^-6 M à environ 1 x 10^-7 M est administré à la couche basale et/ou à la membrane basale de l’épithélium d’un sujet.

13. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, laquelle composition topique induit une apoptose chez des cellules infectées viralement.

14. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, laquelle composition topique comprend l’ingrédient pharmaceutique actif libérant de l’oxyde nitrique en une quantité d’environ 0,5% à environ 20% en poids de la composition.

15. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, dans laquelle l’infection virale est provoquée par un molluscum contagiosum.

16. Composition topique selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 15, pour l’utilisation selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 15, laquelle composition topique a une concentration maximale d’oxyde nitrique supérieure à 160 pmoles de NO/mg sur la base d’une libération totale de NO déterminée à 24 heures après l’administration, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro, facultativement laquelle composition topique a une concentration maximale d’oxyde nitrique libérée dans une gamme d’environ 160 pmoles de NO/mg à environ 3500 pmoles de NO/mg, telle que mesurée par essai de libération in vitro.
Fig. 2

Group A
Placebo Gel

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection. The graph compares different treatments: L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated, L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 5ug Treated, R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated, R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated. The x-axis represents weeks after CRPV infection, ranging from 0 to 10, and the y-axis represents papilloma size (GMD) in mm, ranging from -2 to 20. The data points show a clear trend of papilloma growth over time for each treatment group.]
**Fig. 3**

**Group B**

**1% Nitricil™ NVN1**

![Graph showing Papilloma Size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV Infection](image)
Fig. 4

Group C
1.6% Nitricil™ NVN4

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection for different treatments.](image)
Fig. 5

Group D
10.0% Nitricil™ NVN1

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection. The graph compares different groups and treatments.](image)
Fig. 6

Group E
16.3% Nitricil™ NVN4

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection.](image)
Fig. 7

Group F
Placebo Ointment

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV Infection. The graph compares L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated, L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 5ug Treated, R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated, and R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated.}
Fig. 8

Group G
Single Phase, 10% Nitricil™ NVN1 Ointment

[Graph showing papilloma size in mm over weeks after CRPV infection]
Fig. 9

Group H
Cidofovir (0.3% formulated in cremophor; positive control)
Fig. 10

Weight All Groups (Kg)

![Graph showing weight changes across groups over weeks after CRPV infection.]
Fig. 11

Cumulative NO Release (nmol/mg) vs Time (Hr)

- - - Group D
- - - Group G
- - - Group B
Fig. 12

Real-Time NO Release (pmol/mg)

Time (Hr)

----- Group D

----- Group B
Fig. 14
Fig. 15

Cumulative NO Release (nmol/mg)

Time (Hr)

- Group E
- Group D
- Group G
- Group B
- Group C
Fig. 16A

[Graph showing real-time NO release (log pmol/mg) over time (Hr) for different groups: Group D, Group G, Group E, and Group B]
Fig. 16B

- Group D
- Group G
- Group E
- Group B
- 1 hour Bounding Rectangle
Fig. 17

![Graph showing Real Time NO Release (log pmol/cm²) vs. Time (Hr)]

- **Group D**
- **Group E**
Fig. 18

Group A
Placebo (Vehicle admixture)

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection.](image-url)
Fig. 19

Group B
2% Nitricell™ NVN1

- L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated
- L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Treated
- R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated
- R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Untreated

Papilloma Size (GMD) in mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks After CRPV Infection</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Group C
4% Nitrici™ NVN1

Fig. 20

Papilloma Size (GMD) in mm

- L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated
- L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Treated
- R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated
- R2 mE8 CRPV DNA 10ug Untreated

Weeks After CRPV Infection
Fig. 21

**Group D**
8% Nitricil™ NVN1

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection. The graph includes lines for L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated, L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Treated, R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated, and R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Untreated.](image)
Fig. 22

Group E
10% Nitricill™ NVN1

![Graph showing papilloma size (GMD) in mm over weeks after CRPV infection for different groups.]

- L1 CRPV DNA 5µg Treated
- L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10µg Treated
- R1 CRPV DNA 5µg Untreated
- R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10µg Untreated

Weeks After CRPV Infection
Fig. 23

Group F
Imiquimod Control

![Graph showing papilloma size over weeks after CRPV infection](image-url)

- L1 CRPV DNA 5ug Treated
- L2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Treated
- R1 CRPV DNA 5ug Untreated
- R2 mE8-CRPV DNA 10ug Untreated
REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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